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CGDK 'Draft' Statement for JIM 2 Issued
*BK2402032089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Feb 89*

["Text" of tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) draft statement on second Jakarta informal meeting]

[Text] The draft statement for the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] was jointly prepared by the tripartite CGDK groups on the night of 20 February 1989 in a spirit of full unity. This document was presented to the chairman of JIM 2 on the morning of 21 February. Here is the full text of this document:

Draft Statement of the Tripartite CGDK Groups for JIM 2

1. The second Jakarta informal meeting was held from 19-21 February 1989, preceded by the second meeting of the JIM working group which convened from 16-18 February 1989.

Both meetings were attended by delegations from Brunei Darussalam, the four parties of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The proceedings throughout the meeting were characterized by a frank and constructive atmosphere, with all sides showing seriousness of purpose and effort to identify areas of common ground and to promote a convergence of views on the issues discussed.

3. All participants agreed to build upon the progress already achieved at the first Jakarta informal meeting in terms of agreed understandings and approaches toward solution and, hence, to direct their further efforts towards resolving those substantive issues and aspects on which there were still differences of opinion among them.

4. Accordingly, they reiterated their common understanding that:

A) The Cambodian question should be resolved through political means, thereby contributing to the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

B) The ultimate objective to strive for is the establishment of an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia within its territorial integrity on the basis of self-determination and national reconciliation. This would ensure a Cambodia at peace with itself, free from foreign interference and posing no threat to any of its neighbors.

C) There should be a comprehensive, just, and durable solution, encompassing all aspects of the question and taking into account the legitimate concerns of all parties involved.

The withdrawal of Vietnamese forces within the context of an overall solution to the Cambodian problem:

5. On this issue, all participants concurred on the following general understandings:

A) The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops would proceed immediately following a cease-fire throughout Cambodia that would take effect on the date of entry into force of an agreement on a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian question. The modalities and detailed aspects of the agreement would be further worked out.

B) Immediately following the cease-fire, the withdrawal from Cambodia of all Vietnamese troops, military advisers, armored personnel, and other war materials would also begin immediately, with the entire process of withdrawal being completed no later than 30 September 1989.

C) The manner of withdrawal, whether numerically or territorially based and whether phased or not, as well as all other practical modalities would be the subject of further negotiations.

D) The process of withdrawal and all other aspects related to it would be under the adequate and effective supervision of an International Control Commission which would be stationed in Cambodia prior to the start of the withdrawal.

E) The timetable of withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia in the context of a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian question and the timetable for cessation of all foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and external arms supplies to all Cambodian parties would be synchronized by proceeding successively phase by phase with increasing amounts being cut.

F) Immediately following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the presence of an international peacekeeping force of the United Nations [IPKF] is needed in Cambodia. This IPKF is duty-bound to monitor and prevent any Cambodian party from monopolizing the power for itself, prevent foreign troops from invading and interfering in Cambodia, and prevent a civil war in Cambodia.

**International Control Mechanism [ICM] Under UN
Auspices**

Participants agreed on the following general understandings:

A) An international control mechanism would be established, having the required components—military and civilian—so as to ensure its operational effectiveness.

B) The mandate and scope of functions of the ICM would be to monitor, supervise, and verify the processes of withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the cessation of foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and foreign aid to all Cambodian factions, to prevent a resumption of armed hostilities, and so forth.

C) The nature—military or civilian—composition, size, operational principles, and timeframe of operation of the ICM would be the subject of further negotiation.

The Provisional Quadripartite Government of National Reconciliation

7. The four Cambodian parties met and each party specified its stance on the generally recognized need to establish a provisional quadripartite government of national reconciliation in Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to rule the country from the start of the implementation of an agreement on comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem to the time the Cambodian people exercise their right to self-determination through general elections. However, there were still differences of opinion, such as on the duties and modalities of this form of a government.

8. There was a common understanding that through a meeting under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the four Cambodian parties should show their efforts in contribution to a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The General Elections

9. All participants agreed that in the exercise of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, general elections could be held in a free and democratic fashion under the supervision of an international control mechanism. However, there were still differences of opinion concerning the dismantling of the PRK and Democratic Kampuchean state prior to the elections. The electoral provisions and other organizational modalities for the general elections would be the subject of further discussion among the four Cambodian parties.

The Establishment of Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia

10. All participants shared the view that a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian question should contribute to the establishment of durable peace and stability and mutual cooperation in Southeast Asia.

11. Having studied the provisions contained in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, concluded at Bali on 24 February 1976 and open for accession by all states in Southeast Asia, all participants

agreed that an undertaking by all Southeast Asian countries to become party to this treaty, would serve as a significant factor in their common desire to achieve that goal.

12. All participants shared the view that a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian question would accelerate the realization of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

The International Conference

13. All participants agreed that after achieving broad consensus on the various elements and aspects of a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian question within the JIM process, there would be a need to convene an international conference.

In connection with this 13th phrase, the tripartite CGDK groups could not make any decision prior to holding discussion with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Therefore, further discussion is needed.

14. There was a common understanding that the main purposes of such an international conference would be to obtain:

A) Guarantees by all participants in the conference of full compliance with all agreements on the comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian question.

B) International endorsement of the declared status of Cambodia as a sovereign, independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state within its territorial integrity.

C) The adoption and initiation of an international program of economic reconstruction and development for Cambodia and other countries of the region.

D) The necessary funding for the implementation of the Cambodian peace process.

15a. Questions with regard to date, venue, and participants of the international conference, as well as under whose auspices such a conference is to be convened, would be the subject of further consultations.

15b. Participants agreed to await our reply regarding the modalities of the international control mechanism to supervise and verify the process of Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the cessation of all foreign interference and foreign arms aid to all Cambodian parties, and of the IPKF to maintain peace and order in Cambodia and prevent any Cambodian party from monopolizing the power by itself.

The outcome of talks among the four Cambodian parties:

In the light of the above-mentioned reply and outcome of talks, the JIM chairman will consult with all participants with a view to deciding what further action to take.

Press Communique on JIM 2

BK2302022089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Feb 89

["Press Communique of Tripartite Groups of the CGDK"; dated 21 February—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The three CGDK groups would like to express profound gratitude to His Excellency Suharto and to the people and government of the great and friendly Republic of Indonesia, particularly His Excellency Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister and JIM 2 chairman, for their tireless efforts to seek a just and permanent political solution to the Cambodian problem to put an end to the suffering of the Cambodian people. We will never forget this noble effort.

2. According to Vietnam's secret document No 17/(?SAMC) dated 18 June 1987, the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Bureau realizes that it cannot win the war in Cambodia through military means; therefore, it needs to realize this through diplomatic schemes. Vietnam has claimed that the Cambodian problem—the problem between Cambodia and Vietnam—has two separate aspects, that is, the external and internal aspects. However, it has stated clearly that the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn on 30 September 1989 on the condition that an agreement among the four Cambodian parties is reached. This agreement cannot be reached, because one of the Cambodian parties is controlled and commanded by Vietnam itself.

Vietnam wants to fool the world into believing that to facilitate the search for the solution, first of all we must create a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia and quickly bring about the settlement of the external aspects of the Cambodian problem in order to put an end to foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. This is the essence of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's speech made on 19 February 1989.

By so saying, Vietnam aims to:

1) Deny Vietnam's interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. More than 100,000 Vietnamese troops are occupying and controlling Cambodia. This is in fact a grave interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. Vietnam cannot deny this.

2) Force the world community, beginning with the ASEAN countries, to accept the regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam. If the world falls for this Vietnamese maneuver, Vietnam will be able to achieve

99-percent success. This 99-percent success, as mentioned by Nguyen Co Thach, is not the success of [words indistinct], but the success for Vietnam in its policy to sow discord, cause complications, and disarm the morale of Vietnam's enemies.

Publicly, Vietnam has shown [words indistinct]. Privately, it has made strict demands without any concessions.

The (?only) obstacle to the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem is Vietnam's obstinate rejection of a UN international control commission—which is effective and sufficiently capable of supervising its troop withdrawal and the cessation of aid to all parties—and the international peacekeeping force to maintain peace and order in Cambodia.

3. (?Noninterfering) observers who have followed the developments of the Cambodian problem since 1979 can see clearly those who are sincere and those who are not.

As victims, the Cambodian resistance forces and the Cambodian people who are fighting for freedom and national independence will continue to seek a solution. On the other hand, naturally and logically, Vietnam—the aggressor—will try to avoid a solution. This is because a just and comprehensive solution means Vietnam must hand over Cambodia to the Cambodian people. This is contrary to its long-standing design.

The Cambodian resistance forces attending this JIM 2 meeting do not want such propaganda or a deceitful statement as this "99-percent success". We only sincerely want to reach a solution with all the participants in JIM 2, and we do not seek any personal interests.

[Dated] 21 February 1989

'Stumbling Block' Encountered in Cambodian Talks
BK2302012189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Feb 89 p 4

[By Anurat Maniphan and Banyat Thatsaniyawet in Jakarta]

[Text] The expected meeting among Khmer factions has hit a stumbling block with Phnom Penh rejecting the resistance demand for Prince Norodom Sihanouk to preside over it.

"I agree to four parties but I can't agree to five parties," People's Republic of Kampuchea premier Hun Sen said yesterday.

It was a "principle of negotiations for parties to be on an equal footing", he said, and he could not accept the presence of a chairman.

But both Hun Sen and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan reiterated their willingness to meet "anywhere, anytime".

Before the second Jakarta informal meeting, Prince Sihanouk had said he would be prepared to meet Hun Sen in a meeting of the four Khmer factions but wanted to be chairman of the meeting while his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, represented his faction.

JIM II folded on Tuesday on the understanding the factions meet again no later than July, two months after the May Sino-Soviet summit which is expected to influence the Kampuchean peace process.

But Hun Sen said: "We have already made some progress. It shows the abilities of regional nations to solve a regional problem."

The summit, he said, could be regarded as a sign of "detente" between the two powers.

"I don't believe the Soviet Union would pressure us. Our friends always respect our position," he said.

Of reports Prince Sihanouk is to meet Soviet leaders, Hun Sen said: "Sihanouk has used the wrong key. He wants to use someone else's key to go into his own room. The Kampuchean problem must be resolved by the Kampucheans themselves.

"He has one of the keys but he has not used it. He wants foreign countries to do it on behalf of us," he said.

China and the Soviet Union in a statement on Kampuchea released on February 6 differed on one key issue—the machinery to be in power during the transition period following the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and before general elections.

China wanted a provisional government made up of the four parties headed by Prince Sihanouk while the Soviet Union opted for a "provisional body" under the chairmanship of the prince.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have reached no agreement on the issue after six days of talks which began on February 16 with the working group of JIM II.

The CGDK insists on a quadripartite provisional government under Prince Sihanouk. The PRK wants a Council of National Reconciliation.

"The fact we accept the puppet regime in the provisional government quadripartite government is a very significant concession," Khieu Samphan, CGDK Vice President said.

Hun Sen reiterated his refusal to accept the dismantling of his 10-year regime in order to make way for the interim body.

"The dissolution proposal hurts us very much. It is very unjust and we cannot accept it."

The question of installing an international control commission remained fiercely disputed. Khieu Samphan called it a "main obstacle".

The CGDK insists that it come under the United Nations umbrella—or face the fiascos of the International Commission of Control and Supervision [ICCS] of 1973.

The ICCS, Khieu Samphan said, was unable to stop supplies from being sent to the North Vietnamese through the Ho Chi Minh trail.

The international commission proposed by Hun Sen, he said, was similar to the ICCS set up for Laos in 1962. Under that arrangement, Khieu Samphan said, Vietnam only pulled out 40 of the 6,000 men it had in Laos.

Throughout JIM II and its preparatory meetings, Hanoi and Phnom Penh have played up the Khmer Rouge aspect in the Kampuchean picture.

They link the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops with the non-return of the genocidal policies and practices of the Pol Pot regime and the stoppage of foreign military aid to the Khmer forces—the "Pol Potists" to be the first to meet the cutback.

"If Thailand can take part in the prevention of the Pol Pot forces, this would be a very positive step," Hun Sen said.

Khmer Rouge ambassador Thiounn Prasith's answer to what he calls Vietnam's fear of the Khmer Rouge is "why, then do they not accept an international peace-keeping force?"

The CGDK's main demands as emphasised by Khieu Samphan are:

—Vietnam withdraws under effective international control.

—National reconciliation with an "effective" real balance of forces "to organise general elections."

—Stationing of an international peacekeeping force after the elections to ensure peace within the length of time to be decided by the newly elected government.

More Comments on Outcome of JIM 2 Cited

Vietnamese Papers Carry Commentaries
BK2302085589 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 23—The most salient result of JIM-2 [second Jakarta informal meeting] is the consensus reached by the participating countries on the need to take concrete measures to prevent the genocidal policy and practice of the Pol Pot regime and to agree upon the three interlinked points in the international aspect of a solution to the Kampuchea issue.

This came in a commentary published by the national daily NHAN DAN today in reference to the freshly-ended informal meeting in Jakarta.

The paper says:

"Many factors have contributed to this success. They are the common trend of the world toward solving regional conflicts through dialogue, the recent rapid changes in Southeast Asia in favour of a solution to the Kampuchea issue and of regional peace and stability, and particularly the goodwill of Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

It goes on: "Through JIM-2, the P.R.K.'s position was set off clearly by the constructive attitude of its delegation headed by Chairman Hun Sen and by its goodwill for peace and national reconciliation. Public opinion highly valued the persistence, courage and clear-sightedness of the host country, especially of Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. The constructive and cooperative attitude of many ASEAN countries also contributed to JIM-2's success."

"JIM-2's outcome is completely contrary to the somewhat pessimistic predictions of a part of public opinion. This will continue to inspire further efforts for a political solution to the Kampuchea question, strengthen cooperative relations between the two groups of countries, and promote the establishment of a peaceful, stable and cooperative region in Southeast Asia."

In its commentary, the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says that JIM-2 was a new step forward on the road to an overall political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

"The success of JIM-2 also indicated that the relations between regional countries are undergoing big and swift changes, which are opening up a fine prospect for the building of new relations in Southeast Asia and marking an awakening among Southeast Asian countries of their ability to find out for themselves suitable solutions for settlement of regional problems," the paper points out.

"It is clear that achieving a political solution to the Kampuchea question is of special importance to the building of a Southeast Asia of peace, neutrality and

cooperation. Nobody else except the Southeast Asian countries themselves can properly solve regional differences," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN Comments

OW2302175989 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin
1130 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Dear listeners: The Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN today published a commentary on the success of the second Jakarta Informal of the Cambodian factions and Southeast Asian nations. The commentary points out:

The success of the meeting indicates a new progress in peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue. At the same time, the meeting has made a positive contribution to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Many factors have contributed to this success. They are the common trend of the world toward solving regional conflicts through dialogue, and the recent changes in Southeast Asia in favor of a solution to the Cambodia issue and of regional peace and stability.

The salient features of the second Jakarta informal meeting were the cooperation and mutual understanding among various nations in the region, and particularly the sincerity displayed by Vietnam, Laos and the PRK. The delegations of Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK have done their utmost and put forward sincere proposals to make the meeting a great success. Through the meeting, the position of the PRK was set off more clearly. Its delegation headed by Chairman Hun Sen, assuming an open and aboveboard and constructive attitude and holding high a banner of peaceful national reconciliation, attended the second Jakarta informal meeting. During the meeting, Chairman Hun Sen made a six-point proposal on the international aspect of a solution to the Cambodia issue. His proposal was designed to seek an overall solution to the Cambodia issue and benefit peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Public opinion welcomes and speaks highly of the persistence, courage and wisdom displayed by the host country, Indonesia. In particular, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas who resourcefully and bravely led the first Jakarta informal meeting to success has overcome difficulties and also made the second Jakarta informal meeting a success. The constructive and cooperative attitude of ASEAN nations also contributed to the success of the meeting.

We must point out here that the insincere and insensible attitude of the three Cambodian factions, particularly the sabotage by the Khmer Rouge, could not stop the second Jakarta informal meeting from being successful. The outcome of the second Jakarta informal meeting is completely contrary to the pessimistic predictions of a part of the public opinion. The successful meeting will promote a political solution to the Cambodia issue,

strengthen cooperative relations between the two groups of countries, and promote the establishment of a peaceful, stable and cooperative region in Southeast Asia.

We are convinced that although there are still difficulties to overcome, the Cambodian people surely can realize their aspirations and turn Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign and nonaligned country if all parties are sincere. We are convinced that the people in Southeast Asia surely can realize their aspirations of turning the region into a peaceful, stable, free, neutral and cooperative zone at an early date.

'Important Points' Discussed

BK2402031589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Feb 89 p 4

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Jakarta—For those of us who followed hour after hour the proceedings of JIM 2, the headlines in the Indonesian Press on Wednesday, after it was all over, were a bit surprising. "Second phase of JIM 2 in July," claimed the *INDONESIAN TIMES* while the *JAKARTA POST* decided on "Second JIM adjourned until June."

All that the final "consensus statement of the chairman of the Jakarta Informal Meeting" said in paragraph 13 was "the participants proposed that within four months or sooner, the four Kampuchean parties will inform the JIM chairman of the results of the talks."

No more, no less. No mention of an extra JIM. "This JIM 2 is an unfinished symphony," declared Mr Nguyen Co Thach. Not averse to a touch of poetry, and a charming guest, the Vietnamese foreign minister who was the only person to stand next to Mr Ali Alatas during the last press conference, declared that "Jakarta is the promised land for a solution and ending the suffering of the Kampuchean people."

But this is a point of view hardly shared by the resistance. They left Jakarta with a bitter taste in their mouths. "We will not accept to come back to another JIM," said one Kampuchean source, a member of one of the three factions. "Most of our time was spent not searching for a solution to the Kampuchean problem but trying to achieve some kind of consensus for the final paper."

The need for a "consensus" document was challenged by several delegations. In favour were Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea were opposed to it.

"We were afraid that the time spent on such a 'consensus' document would prevent the meeting from being otherwise useful," a Khmer source said. But a consensus paper was seen as essential by the chairman of the conference, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

The debate regarding the final document lasted almost throughout JIM 2. Only during the working group was any useful work accomplished. On February 18, the Kampuchean delegations and other participants were provided with a "non-paper," maybe the perfect label for a document leading toward a "non-solution." There was plenty of discussion to have, for instance, the sentence "the prevention and the recurrence of the genocidal policies and practices of the Pol Pot regime" changed to "the prevention of the recurrence of policies and practices of the recent past." The modifications did not prevail. So I guess the large-scale massacre of innocent Vietnamese civilians that marked the first year of the Lon Nol regime was not a big problem for some JIM participants

Was anything useful accomplished during JIM 2?

There was a faint hope, in the earlier hours, when both sides produced interesting documents each containing, beside the usual propaganda, enough substance to feed serious discussion.

Mr Hor Nam Hong, leading the PRK delegation at the working group (from February 16 to 18) proposed the "creation of a quadripartite Council of National Reconciliation presided over by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, with three vice chairmen. The council independent from all parties will have the mandate to organise, to set up electoral rules and to control elections and eventually draft a new Constitution." The document also proposed that "on the proclamation of a ceasefire, all armed forces of the four Kampuchean parties will remain where they are" and that it will be up to the government resulting from the general elections to decide on the new armed force.

We have two important points here. First, the possibility of drafting a new Constitution. In other words, to modify the very nature of the regime. An elegant way may be to "dismantle" the PRK as long as one does not insist, as the CGDK document rather foolishly did, on a dismantling "from top to bottom"—something that could only lead to even greater chaos.

If the four armies can remain where they are, it means they don't have to be dismantled either. "Four armies" certainly includes the Khmer Rouge army, the dismantling of which used to be a strong demand of Vietnam and the PRK.

The "modalities for the implementation of the five-point peace plan" of Prince Sihanouk too was worth reading carefully. It does accept "de facto" the linkage between

the end of Vietnamese military presence and the cessation of military assistance to the four Kampuchean factions. The "linkage" had been one of the major results of JIM 1, a great victory for Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The "modalities" constituted on the particular and crucial point a positive answer.

One can imagine that it would have been worth pursuing a closer study of some of the useful points included in each document. But I am afraid that the very format of JIM (a rather formal affair) prevented it from the beginning. The presence of regional participants and of a large corps of press (about 300 local and foreign correspondents blessed JIM 2 with their presence) as well as the pressure imposed by the chairman to produce the consensus paper turned JIM 2 into a propaganda forum where you certainly could not be seen accepting that the other side said anything worth considering.

One can also question the timing of JIM 2, only a few months before the Gorbachev-Deng Xiaoping summit in Beijing.

Or the role of the chairman of JIM. The resistance saw him as highly biased against the coalition. "At one point he was so angered by the absence of progress on the consensus paper that he threatened us," a Sihanoukist source claimed. "When the Vietnamese are gone, your CGDK won't be able to gather even 40 votes at the UN," Mr Alatas reportedly said.

On the other hand, JIM 2 allowed for useful private contacts between Kampucheans of different factions. It showed that on both sides there are serious and dedicated individuals ready to compromise for the sake of their people. The resistance, partly as a result of the hostility it felt from the chairman of JIM 2, says it is more united than ever. Relations between the resistance and Thailand are also better than they have been in a long time.

But, promised land or not, it is very unlikely the Kampucheans will meet in Jakarta again. The resistance now seems determined to settle for nothing less than a comprehensive solution. And they are waiting to see what Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping have concocted for the future of Kampuchea.

In the meantime the PRK and Mr Hun Sen, who impressed people who met him for the first time, will try to achieve as much recognition for their regime as possible. We may be approaching the final act of the Kampuchean Drama. Every faction will try to look as strong and determined as possible.

Cambodian Problem, Vietnamese Pullout Viewed
BK1702101589 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 16 Feb 88

[Article: "Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal: The End of the Kampuchean Problem or Another Vietnamese Ploy?"]

[Text] Vietnam-Heng Samrin declared on the 6th of January 1989 that all Vietnamese troops could be totally

withdrawn from Kampuchea by September 1989 if a political solution could be reached. Although a great deal of doubt was cast in various circles, the appropriate development could be regarded as an encouraging sign for the Kampuchean people who long for an end of Vietnamese occupation of their homeland and the beginning of a new era of self-determined Kampuchea.

At the beginning of 1989, Vietnam-Heng Samrin announced that the total number of 50,000 Vietnamese troops had been pulled back to Vietnam during June to December, 1988 and nearly 50,000 Vietnamese troops remained in Kampuchea. In this connection, verification could not be truly made. However, according to all reliable sources, only 20,000 to 30,000 Vietnamese troops, including those who were no longer in the condition to fight or exhausted from their long term of duty, were sent back while 90,000 to 110,000 Vietnamese troops are still stationed in Kampuchea.

Despite Vietnam's prominent records on its military aggressiveness and its questionable 1988 withdrawal, as a sovereign country with a long history of striving for independence and integrity, Vietnam's latest public announcement on its total troop withdrawal should be regarded as a positive move and is noteworthy to be closely observed. As a matter of fact, the announcement was welcomed by the world community, including the People's Republic of China, as such which seems conducive to the search for the political solution to this long-standing problem.

Accordingly, Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Dinh Nho Liem was welcomed in Beijing to reportedly prepare for the visit of Nguyen Co Thach to this capital in the near future. Nonetheless, the implementation of above mentioned Vietnam's public announcement should not be left without due attention. On the contrary, it must be closely monitored in order to ensure the true departure of the occupation forces which are at the grass root of the problem.

In addition, the world community should not only follow the withdrawal, but also the other possible moves to maintain Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. These include the cover up of Vietnamese troops under Heng Samrin band and the Vietnamization in Kampuchea.

There have been strong evidence, in particular, during last year that apart from well-known Vietnam's attempts to strengthen Heng Samrin forces, Vietnam has also tried to cover up its troops in the Heng Samrin rank and file. Some Heng Samrin regiments and divisions have now Vietnamese subunits under their command in addition to a number of Vietnamese advisors and specialists.

It is neither surprising that some Vietnamese troops have got their new Heng Samrin uniforms. A number of reports are as well available that many Khmer speaking Vietnamese have been recruited for the cover up purposes. With reference to the question of Vietnamization,

it is quite certain that Vietnam has spared no efforts in injecting its social and economic influence into Kampuchean society. Most of Khmer speaking Vietnamese in the southern part of Vietnam have been moved inside Kampuchea. It is estimated that there are currently around one million Vietnamese in Kampuchea, especially in the eastern part of the country while the Kampuchean population hardly reached six million. Economics of Phnom Penh and other Vietnam-Heng Samrin controlled areas are in Vietnamese hands. This could be confirmed by the fact that rice is mostly sold by Vietnamese and key trade roles are at present played by the Vietnamese. There remains no doubt that Vietnamese was regarded as the second official language of the Heng Samrin regime. It is also evident that many Vietnam-Kampuchean cross-marriages have taken place in this war-torn country.

The Vietnam public announcement of its total troop withdrawal should not be simply taken for granted as a move toward the final episode in the Kampuchean problem. In fact, the announcement is conditional that a political solution must be achieved beforehand, which literally depends on the judgement of Vietnam side. How Vietnam will match its deeds with its own word is another practical question that could not be easily verified. An effective international control mechanism must be established to monitor and guide the withdrawal of occupational forces, which will hopefully bring about a free and neutral Kampuchea. The United Nations, of which all directly and indirectly concerned countries are members, should be invited to play this significant role. This is to ensure that the unwanted Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, the root cause of the problem, will be eventually and truly removed.

Japan

Foreign Leaders Continue 'Funeral Diplomacy'

'Frenzied' Pace To Continue

OW2402025589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1445 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—A day before the majority of the world's leaders gather at a former imperial garden in Tokyo's Shinjuku Ward to pay final respects to Japan's late Emperor Hirohito, Tokyo is filled with the sound of sirens and the flash of emergency lights as kings, presidents, prime ministers and cabinet ministers whirl from hotel to government office to hotel in a vast diplomatic frenzy.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, in a marathon session which began early Thursday, has met with the presidents or prime ministers of 12 countries.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno has received courtesy calls from the foreign ministers and other cabinet ministers from 14 countries and hosted a luncheon for ministers from seven Latin American nations.

Senior leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party met with several other dignitaries in Tokyo for the state and Shinto funerals of the late emperor.

Additionally, leaders such as U.S. President George Bush, French President Francois Mitterrand and Pakistani Premier Benazir Bhutto have held their own meetings with leaders from East and West.

Takeshita, in his meeting with Brazilian President Jose Sarney, pledged 1 billion dollars in new credits to help Brazil escape from under a mounting debt burden and Uno, in the meeting with the Latin American ministers, pledged increased Japanese assistance to the whole of Central and South America.

Meeting with U.S. President Bush, Takeshita urged the U.S. leader to strongly support economic policy coordination among the members of the annual Western economic summit and to take a "prudent" policy on the world debt question. Bush met earlier with French President Mitterrand to discuss the annual summit set for France this July and other bilateral topics.

Takeshita and West German President Richard von Weizsaecker pledged support for global free trade and open markets and at a meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Takeshita said Japan fully supports a Middle East peace conference which would include representation from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Ghanian leader Jerry Rawlings called on Takeshita to extend more Japanese monetary and technical aid to his own and other countries in Africa, as did Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said he appreciates the Japanese aid which has already flowed into his nation.

Hungarian President Bruno Straub said his country desires strong economic and technical cooperation with Japan as Hungary works to infuse further dynamism into its economy.

Meeting with Panama's acting President Manuel Solis, Takeshita said Japan wants to arrange cooperation among itself, Panama and the United States to press forward on a plan to construct a second Panama Canal to join the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Foreign Minister Uno discussed a wide range of political, economic and technical issues with ministers from West Germany, Belgium, Uruguay, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, Bhutan, Senegal, Pakistan, the Marshall Islands, Angola, Egypt, Morocco, the European Community, India and Kuwait.

In the meeting with Cuban Vice President Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, Fernandez told Uno Cuba is willing to meet with representatives of any country, including the United States, to improve relations with all nations, a move welcomed by Uno.

The foreign minister, meeting with Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, also welcomed the recent common market formed by Angola, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania, saying the cooperation bodes well for north African economic development.

Emperor Akihito has met with several of the foreign royalty assembled in Tokyo to attend his father's funeral and Crown Prince Naruhito spent much of his 29th birthday greeting foreign royals as they arrived at Tokyo International Airport at Haneda.

Beside the marathon meetings among the Japanese ministers and members of the imperial family and their foreign counterparts, diplomatic fever is racing among other nations as well.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Indonesian President Suharto met at a Tokyo hotel and agreed to normalize their bilateral relations frozen since 1967.

Egypt and Israel also held bilateral talks here and all the presidents, prime ministers and other leaders have dozens of bilateral and multilateral meetings slated.

Much of the activity will slow Friday when the day-long funeral ceremonies for the late emperor move into the spotlight, but diplomatic maneuvering can be expected to continue at a reception hosted by Takeshita and among aides and lesser ministers accompanying their leaders to Japan.

The frenzied pace of Thursday is expected to be matched and perhaps surpassed Saturday and Sunday before the leaders of more than 160 countries and more than a dozen world bodies, including the United Nations, fly out to attend to new duties at home and abroad.

Bush Meets Jordanian King

JN2302163489 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo—His Majesty King Husayn met in Tokyo this evening with His Excellency U.S. President George Bush.

During the meeting His Majesty the king explained Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East conflict in general and the Palestine question in particular.

His majesty the king stressed the importance of the role that can be played by the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council to reach a durable and just solution to the Middle East conflict through the convening of an international peace conference under UN auspices, especially after the United States has helped create an international detente with its positive impact on the resolution of regional conflicts.

His majesty the king also affirmed that the new situation in the Middle East conflict that was created after the disengagement of ties with the occupied West Bank and after the initiation of the dialogue between the PLO and the United States must be accorded due importance and given new opportunities to advance the peace process in the region.

U.S. President George Bush asserted that the United States will exert efforts to find a durable and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. He also extended an invitation to His Majesty the king to visit Washington next spring.

Bush Meets Thai Prime Minister

BK2402021189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
24 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Tokyo—Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan met US President George Bush for about 20 minutes yesterday to discuss the Kampuchean conflict and ways to strengthen their countries' bilateral relations.

Chatchai handed a three-page aide memoire to Bush during their conversation by the fireplace at the American Embassy here.

The paper touched upon the outcome of the recent Kampuchean peace talks in Jakarta and outstanding bilateral issues.

Chatchai said that he proposed the establishment of a direct "hot-line" between the White House and the Prime Minister's office.

Chatchai and Bush also reaffirmed their countries' commitment to fighting narcotics.

An informed source said during the meeting of the two leaders, Chatchai pledged to work closely with Bush to remove outstanding differences on trade issues and intellectual property rights.

The source said Chatchai remarked that great changes have taken place in the Asia-Pacific region.

Chatchai told Bush that he would like to meet Premier Hun Sen of People's Republic of Kampuchea again. Chatchai first met Hun Sen last month in Bangkok.

Bush was accompanied by Secretary of State James Baker, National Security Council Adviser Brent Scowcroft and Chief of Staff John Sununu while Chatchai was joined by PM's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi and two advisers, including Surakiat Sathianthai.

Chatchai is in Japan with other world leaders to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

Meanwhile, HRH [His Royal Highness] Crown Prince Wachiralongkon, who is representing Their Majesties the King and Queen at the funeral, had an audience with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko at the Akasaka Palace yesterday.

Takeshita Meets Ghanaian Leader

OW2402012089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Ghana's top official urged Japan on Thursday to continue aid and called on Japanese companies to boost investment.

Jerry Rawlings, chairman of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council, also requested technological aid from Japan.

Rawlings made his requests in a meeting Wednesday with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the Akasaka Government Guesthouse.

Rawlings told Takeshita that Ghana's political and economic infrastructures are stable enough to be suitable for Japanese investment.

Takeshita responded by saying that Japan will consider aid to African nations as part of its global commitment, officials said.

Takeshita Meets FRG President

*OW2402004189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—West German President Richard von Weizsaecker assured Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday that West Germany, as a European Community member, firmly supports open world trade, Japanese officials said.

Japanese political and business circles are concerned if the planned integration of the community's internal market may result in increased trade barriers.

Weizsaecker said West Germany and Japan should cooperate to support free trade as two of the world's major economic powers.

The West German president, here to attend Friday's funeral for Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa, said he symbolized the great accomplishments of Japan in the postwar period. He also expressed gratitude for the interest shown by the late emperor and the imperial family in West Germany.

Weizsaecker, accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, also said it was important that both nations exchange views on the Soviet Union since both are close to that country geographically, according to the officials.

Takeshita agreed and briefed Weizsaecker on Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno's planned visit to Moscow in May. Both Takeshita and Weizsaecker expressed hopes for more bilateral cultural exchanges in promoting further mutual friendship.

Takeshita Meets Panama's Solis

*PA2302135689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1318 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Feb (EFE)—Panamanian President Manuel Solis Palma today told Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita that he hopes negotiations of the tripartite commission studying a second Panama canal will continue despite the existing tension between the Panamanian and Washington governments.

The Panamanian president is in Tokyo to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral tomorrow.

In a brief meeting at the prime minister's official residence, Solis Palma thanked Takeshita for Japanese participation in the tripartite commission, together with the United States and Panama, which is studying the feasibility of a new interoceanic canal.

The project under study foresees the construction of a second canal, through the ground, between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans to replace the current canal, which

is 64-kilometers long and was built in 1913. This canal is no longer wide enough to permit the passage of big oil tankers, most of them en route to Japan.

Takeshita thanked the Panamanian Government for expressing its respect for the late Emperor Hirohito by ordering all flags remain at half-mast at Panama's official buildings on the day of his funeral.

Takeshita Meets Zambian President

*OW2402003889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Zambia's President Kenneth David Kaunda on Thursday told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita that he appreciated Japan's assistance to his country, Foreign Ministry officials said.

During a 13-minute meeting at the Akasaka Government Guesthouse, Takeshita thanked Kaunda for his attendance at the funeral for Emperor Hirohito and said he is convinced bilateral ties will be stronger in the future.

The president said the people of Zambia share the sorrow of the Japanese people over the death of Emperor Hirohito. Kaunda also added that he was honored to receive Emperor Akihito in 1983 when he visited his country.

Takeshita Meets Brazilian President

*OW2302225189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday pledged to extend more than 1 billion dollars in new official credits to Brazil, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Takeshita made the pledge at a meeting with visiting Brazilian President Jose Sarney at the Akasaka State Guesthouse.

The new credits—consisting of yen loans and untied loans to be extended through the Export-Import Bank of Japan—will be used to finance various agricultural and industrial projects, the officials said.

Japan will send a government mission to Brazil to present the new credits some time between March and April, they said.

It will be led by Jutaro Sakamoto, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Central and South American Affairs Bureau.

Sarney requested a total of 5.9 billion dollars in new credits to finance 21 economic development projects, the officials said.

The Brazilian president called for increased Japanese economic assistance and closer bilateral economic relations to help his country salvage its debt-ridden economy and tackle its foreign debt crisis, the officials said.

Sarney reiterated a request for Takeshita to visit Brazil and other Latin American countries.

Takeshita said Japan can understand the hardship Brazil is facing as Japan was also once a debtor nation.

Brazil has the world's largest foreign debts.

Takeshita reaffirmed Japan's cooperative stance, pointing to the broad agreement Japan reached only last Saturday with Brazil to reschedule more than 280 billion yen of Brazil's official debts to Japan.

Sarney said Japan's economic cooperation will constitute a base on which Brazil can rebuild its economy and pursue democratic reforms.

Sarney is currently in Tokyo to attend the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

Takeshita Promises Aquino Aid

HK2402031389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Noburo Takeshita has pledged more economic aid to the Philippines. The pledge was made during a brief meeting between President Aquino and Takeshita. He said he and U.S. President George Bush share the greatest concern about the Philippine economic recovery and would like to extend the greatest possible cooperation. President Aquino thanked Japan for its contribution to the Philippine Aid Plan. Takeshita also said Japan will be sending its top [words indistinct] organization in May to help increase Japan's investments in the Philippines.

Yesterday the president also met with Emperor Akihito at the Akasaka Palace. She also conferred with Indian President Venkataraman and Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government will lower custom tariff rates on 139 Philippine products starting April this year. This was bared by Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Tsuneo Tanaka who said that the products to be affected by the tariff reductions include Cavendish bananas, coconut oil, and most of the 40 other traditional agri-based export products from Davao. The ambassador said there is a healthy balance of trade between Japan and the Philippines, with each country exporting products worth \$1.1 billion to one another in 1988. The diplomat also bared that Japanese private investments in 1988 jumped to P1.5 billion—about three times the amount in the previous year.

On the multilateral aid plan for the Philippines, Tanaka said the degree of participation by the Japanese Government will depend upon the viability of projects proposed by the Philippine Government.

Takeshita Meets Pakistan's Bhutto

OW2302132089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto met with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday and called on Japan to promote peace and stability in the South Asian region, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Takeshita responded with a pledge that Japan will provide as much assistance as possible and said he hopes friendly bilateral ties with Pakistan will also expand with the establishment of the Bhutto government through a democratic process.

Bhutto, here to attend the funeral for Emperor Hirohito, expressed appreciation of Japan's financial assistance to Pakistan's wheat imports, noting that Japan is the largest aid donor to Pakistan.

Pakistan is making efforts to resolve all regional issues peacefully through negotiations, Bhutto was quoted as saying.

Takeshita praised Pakistan for its role in fostering real peace in the region following the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Japan provides not only funds but also personnel for the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations in Afghanistan, Takeshita said.

Takeshita said he welcomed the recent dialogue between India and Pakistan and hoped problems in the South-west Asian region would be resolved through talks.

In a separate meeting between Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and his Pakistan counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Uno hailed recent moves for relaxation of tension in ties between India and Pakistan, and between India and China.

Khan said Pakistan hopes to expand bilateral ties in trade, commerce and culture with Japan.

Uno Meets Foreign Representatives

OW2302185389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday held separate meetings with 15 foreign representatives visiting Tokyo for Emperor Hirohito's state funeral.

Uno also hosted a luncheon for a group of eight funeral envoys from El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil.

The Japanese foreign minister ended his second day of talks with foreign dignitaries by meeting Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi.

Uno also met two other counterparts from the Middle East—Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah a'-Nu'aymi of the United Arab Emirates and Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Butrus Ghali.

After meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Gensher, Uno met with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and the European Community Commission's Vice President Frans Andriessen.

In his talks with three European dignitaries, Uno took up the 1992 integration of the European Common Market.

The foreign ministers of Senegal, Angola and Morocco asked for Japanese economic assistance and expansion of bilateral relations with Japan, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

From Latin America, Uruguay's Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano and Cuba's Vice President Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez also met Uno.

Uno later met with Bhutan's Foreign Minister Lyonpo Dawa Tsering, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Foreign Minister Tom Kijiner of the Marshall Islands also had a brief meeting with Uno.

The Japanese foreign minister is scheduled to meet five other foreign counterparts on Friday, including U.S. secretary of State James Baker, following the funeral services at Tokyo's Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden.

Uno is due to meet more than 90 foreign dignitaries over a five-day period lasting through Sunday.

Uno Fetes Latin Americans

OW2402012389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday vowed to boost Japan's economic cooperation with Central and South American nations and to strengthen assistance to the debt-plagued nations of the region.

Uno offered the Japanese commitment in a speech at a luncheon he hosted for representatives of nine Latin American nations who are in Tokyo to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral.

Foreign ministers and other representatives from El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Mexico and Brazil Attended the luncheon at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guest House.

Some 30 nations from Latin America, where over 1 million Japanese immigrants have settled, have sent delegations to attend the emperor's funeral.

Uno said Japan's relations with this traditionally friendly region have been mainly economy-oriented, but pointed out that Japan now bases its global cooperation on promotion of peace, strengthening official development assistance (ODA) and cultural exchanges.

The Central and South American region presently receives about 8 percent of Japan's ODA. Japan recently announced a plan to increase its total ODA to 50 billion dollars by 1992.

El Salvador's Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said the way was paved for peace in the region following the conclusion of a two-day Central America summit meeting in El Salvador last week.

Japanese officials said Acevedo then offered a toast to Nicaragua's Finance William Huper Arguello who was present at the luncheon.

At the close of the luncheon, Acevedo said cooperation from Japan was necessary in laying the foundations of democracy and bringing social and political stability to the region.

Uno Meets Moroccan Minister

OW2302224689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday renewed his invitation to Morocco's Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali to visit Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Filali, here to attend the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito, responded by saying that he will propose the specific date of his visit to Japan through diplomatic channels.

Filali's initial plan to come to Japan last November was canceled because of the serious illness of Emperor Hirohito, who died of cancer on January 7.

Morocco's foreign minister briefed Uno on the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union and recent initiatives to end fighting between Polisario Front guerrillas and Morocco in Western Sahara.

Uno said he expects the success of the North African Common Market which was set up last week by Angola, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania.

Uno Meets Angolan Minister

OW2402015489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Angola's Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro Van Dunem appealed to his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno that considerably tougher economic sanctions against South Africa will shorten the time needed to solve the problem of apartheid in that country, Japanese officials said.

Van Dunem added that Japan's pledge to offer more aid to Africa has become a major element supporting the African nations.

He said he would like to see an Angolan Embassy established in Tokyo as soon as possible to promote bilateral relations and that Uno visit his country during a trip to Africa.

Uno said Japan wished Van Dunem succeed in a peaceful settlement of the Angolan problem.

Angola, Cuba and South Africa signed a U.N.-sponsored peace accord in December, which promised independence of Namibia from decades-long control by South Africa in return for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which supported Angolans in their fight against the Pretoria government.

Japan decided last month to send some 30 officials to monitor a free election in Namibia slated for November 1.

Uno Receives EC Official

OW2402020889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Japan and the European Community (EC) agreed on Thursday to hold a ministerial meeting in Brussels on June 2 to discuss economic matters, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The agreement came at a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and the EC Commission Vice President Frans Andriessen.

Andriessen, here in Tokyo to attend the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito, said that the creation of a single EC market in 1992 will benefit countries both inside and outside the region.

The Japanese foreign minister stressed the need of efforts by both sides to eliminate the EC's restrictions on imports from Japan.

The EC said it would lift curbs on 41 import items from a list of 131 subject to import quotas during two-day trade talks held in Tokyo early this month.

However, Japan's main exports such as autos, motorcycles and electric appliances were not among the 41 items.

Uno also said that the ongoing Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks will bear fruit if the U.S. and the EC understand each other's positions.

MITI Minister Meets EC Official

OW2402042189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka Thursday urged the European Community Commission to lift the remaining quota restrictions (QRS) imposed on imports of Japanese goods, ministry officials said.

The appeal was made by Mitsuzuka at a meeting with Frans Andriessen, EC vice president in charge of international affairs, who is here to attend Friday's funeral of Emperor Hirohito, they said.

Mitsuzuka asked Andriessen to make further efforts to eliminate the remaining QRS imposed on 90 items, including automobiles, television sets, radios and ceramics, the officials said.

The EC Commission decided to lift QRS on 41 Japanese products and conveyed its decision at a Japanese-EC working-level meeting held here in early February.

Andriessen replied that he would try to persuade EC member countries imposing such restrictions to lift them although he could not make a formal commitment to do so, they said.

He also told Mitsuzuka that his personal opinion is that the QR problem is not consistent with the principle of the full integration of the EC market in 1992, they said.

Andriessen also said the EC plans to hold quadrilateral trade talks on June 2-3. The place has not yet been decided, they said.

The talks will be attended by trade representatives of Japan, the United States, Canada and the EC Commission.

Egyptian, Israeli Presidents Meet

OW2302142389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The presidents of Egypt and Israel held talks here on Thursday but failed to narrow their differences on the form peace talks in the region should take, spokesmen for both sides said.

Israeli President Hayim Herzog emerged from a 45-minute meeting in the hotel suite of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak saying he was pleased with the talks.

An Egyptian spokesman told reporters that the two leaders, both in Tokyo to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, had agreed to "keep the momentum" in peace efforts.

But when asked if the two sides had discussed recent Soviet moves to encourage a U.N.-sponsored peace conference, the spokesman said there was "no story," an indication that the two sides still remained divided.

Mubarak, who met earlier this week in Cairo with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, has supported the proposed conference, which would include the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

But Israel has repeatedly rejected calls for an international conference, instead calling for direct talks with Arab countries.

Meanwhile, Shevardnadze said in Cairo on Thursday that the Soviet Union was prepared to restore diplomatic relations with Israel if it joined in the peace conference.

An Israeli spokesman was not available for comment on the new proposal.

PLO Adviser Meets Official

*OW2402020189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on Thursday expressed appreciation to Japan for its support but urged greater direct contact between the two in order to help solve the Palestinian issue peacefully.

Nabil Sha'th, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, told Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata during a 45-minute meeting that the broad support of the international community will be required to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and Palestinians, ministry officials said.

Officials said Murata told the PLO envoy to Emperor Hirohito's funeral that Japan has recently expanded its assistance to Palestinians through various United Nations organizations and that the trend will continue.

MITI Minister Meets Australian

*OW2402021189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Australian Trade Negotiations Minister Michael John Duffy on Thursday called for Japan to cooperate in working out a framework for economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific-Rim, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The call was made at a meeting between Duffy and his counterpart Hiroshi Mitsuzuka. The Australian trade minister was here to take part in Friday's funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

Briefing him on a proposal on regional economic cooperation made by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke to his South Korean and Thai counterparts, Duffy asked Mitsuzuka to help set up a forum in which regional economic problems would be discussed, the officials said.

On his Asian tour from late January to early February, Hawke proposed to South Korean President No Tae-u and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan the holding of ministerial-level meetings in the region. Hawke sent a letter to similar effect to Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, they said.

The forum would enable member countries to analyze and review their economic positions and seek economic cooperation in the region, they said.

Mitsuzuka replied that the ministry is very interested in the scheme and plans to send Shigeo Muraoka, vice minister for international affairs, to the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to exchange views on the matter, they said.

MITI Clarifies GATT Stance

*OW2402020489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka on Thursday reiterated that Japan will reject any proposal at the Uruguay round of negotiations to lower textile import restrictions based on the Multinational Fiber Agreement (MFA), ministry officials said.

Mitsuzuka made the remark at a meeting with Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), who is here for Friday's funeral ceremony for the late Emperor Hirohito.

Dunkel replied that he recognizes Japan's desire to maintain MFA-based import curbs, but that GATT member countries should not limit market access to foreign textile goods.

Japan and Switzerland, however, are only countries that have never invoked textile import restrictions based on the MFA, they said.

Mitsuzuka also told Dunkel that protecting intellectual property rights should be given top priority in Uruguay round of GATT talks.

He went on to say that an agreement on the matter at a midterm review should be based on a paper prepared by the United States, Japan and other industrialized nations. Dispute-settling procedures should also be established in order to avoid excessive protection of intellectual property rights, they said.

Dunkel was quoted as saying that the issue should be discussed from a broad perspective and that he will visit countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), India and Latin America to exchange views on the intellectual property issue and others.

Dunkel is playing an intermediary role to help narrow differences on the issue ahead of the ministerial meeting to be held in Geneva in April, they added.

Jordanian King Meets World Leaders

JN2302150989 Amman Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] His majesty the king met in Tokyo today with Emperor Akihito, during which he offered his condolences over the passing away of the late Emperor Hirohito. Emperor Akihito thanked his majesty for taking part in the funeral ceremony of the late emperor, due to take place tomorrow. The meeting also touched on relations between Jordan and Japan. His majesty was accompanied on his visit to the Japanese emperor by the chief of the Royal Court, Field Marshal Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir.

This afternoon, his majesty received at the Guest Palace in Tokyo the secretary general of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, Mr Shintaro Abe. The meeting dealt with relations of friendship between Jordan and Japan. Mr Abe said the ruling party deeply appreciates his majesty's ceaseless efforts to solve the Arab causes and achieve Arab solidarity, which could have a major weight in the Arab and international arenas.

In separate meetings with King Juan Carlos of Spain and the duke of Luxembourg, as well as the prime minister of Pakistan, Mrs Benazir Bhutto, his majesty discussed bilateral relations with those countries and means of developing them. His majesty discussed with Mrs Bhutto international and regional issues, and particularly the Middle East question and the Afghan problem. His majesty explained efforts now being made to reach a just and a comprehensive peace settlement to the Middle East problem through the convening of an international conference for peace in the Middle East. On the Afghan problem, and in light of the completion of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the two sides expressed hope that the Afghan people would fulfil its aspirations for independence and guarantee its security away from foreign intervention.

Indonesia's Suharto Holds Meetings

BK2402044889 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0304 GMT
24 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 (OANA-ANTARA)—The promotion of cooperation among non-aligned countries and non-aligned summit scheduled for September were the topics of discussions between President Suharto and four foreign leaders here Thursday [23 February] afternoon.

The four government leaders involved in discussions with President Suharto were President Yeoryios Vasiliou from Cyprus, President R. Venkataraman from India, Vice President Stane Dolanc from Yugoslavia and President Kenneth Kaunda from Zambia.

Those foreign leaders became the guests of President Suharto at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, successively, Thursday afternoon. The five heads of government and many other government leaders are currently in Tokyo to attend the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

Minister/State Secretary Mardiono told the press after accompanying President Suharto with the four government leaders that the talks also touched on the effort to promote bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Cyprus, India, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

President Suharto and the four foreign leaders on the occasion elaborated developments in their respective countries.

The Cyprus president appreciated Indonesia for the effort to make a success the meeting of non-aligned foreign ministers in Nicosia two months ago.

President Vasiliou also offered to Indonesia the place of transit for Indonesian export commodities sent to Europe as well as the Middle East. He also invited President Suharto to visit Cyprus.

During the talks, President Vasiliou was accompanied by Cyprus's Minister of Trade and Industry Takis Nemitas.

The Indian president discussed with President Suharto the result of the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM II) which took place in Jakarta recently.

During the meeting, President Venkataraman was accompanied by India's Foreign Minister [words indistinct]. On the occasion, he invited President Suharto to visit India.

The talks between President Suharto and the Yugoslav vice president were focused on the preparation of the non-aligned summit to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September, this year.

The two leaders shared the same view that it is important to promote economic cooperation between the non-aligned countries. Before hosting the summit, Yugoslavia is interested in hearing Indonesian views, Mardiono quoted the Yugoslav vice president as saying.

In his talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, President Suharto recalled their meeting 17 years ago at the non-aligned conference in Zambia.

On the occasion Kaunda expressed highest appreciation for the rice aid from Indonesia's farmers to several African countries, including Zambia which were seriously suffering from food shortage.

Kaunda described the aid as a reflection of the great spirit and wisdom of the Indonesian people.

Murdiono told the press at the meetings that President Suharto underlined the importance of cooperation among the developing countries.

The Indonesian leader saw the present momentum as a favourable moment in which there were more opportunities for cooperation as the result of the changes taking place among the countries in the world, especially the relations between the two superpowers.

Indonesia, Murdiono said, opened its portals wide open for cooperation with all the developing countries.

President Suharto presented his guests with souvenirs, which included leather puppets and books on Indonesia's development and tourism.

In the meantime, the president of Cyprus told Indonesian journalists that one of the important things with regard to non-alignment was the success of the movement in creating unity despite the lingering differences.

When asked what Indonesian chances were to host become [as received] the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, President Vasiliou said the matter would not as yet be taken up in the next two years after it became certain that Yugoslavia will host the next non-aligned summit.

He said Cyprus is at present heading a group of non-aligned ministers with the task of reorganising the movement.

He said the movement has not been playing a role as expected in the process in achieving peace, the solution of regional issues and the economic development of its member countries.

These matters will be discussed by the group of ministers who will report the outcome at the summit in Belgrade, the Cypriot leader said.

With regard to his invitation to President Suharto, Vasiliou said he hoped the Indonesian leader would be able to meet the invitation in the interest of closer cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

In the meantime, the Yugoslav vice president told the Indonesian reporters that the Non-Aligned Movement is currently playing an increasingly more important role, and he believed that the present closer relations between the two superpowers was partly thanks to the efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Dolanc further stated that he shared President Suharto's view that a new nuance should be included in the activities of the movement.

He said the new nuance is an expansion of the economic cooperation between the developing countries, unity in views to promote the relationships between the non-aligned nations and the advanced countries, and agreement in overcoming problems relating to foreign debts.

FRG President, Bhutto Meet

OW2402041789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—West German President Richard von Weizsaecker said Pakistan could become a model for moderate Islamic states and reconfirmed with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto strong ties between their countries in talks here Thursday.

The two were in Tokyo for Friday's funeral of Emperor Hirohito. Weizsaecker said Bhutto represented Pakistani hopes for democratic stability, according to a spokesman for Weizsaecker.

Bhutto thanked Weizsaecker and accompanying Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for the "consistent support" their nation has given Pakistan, spokesman said.

Bhutto specifically called for more private investment to assist Pakistani development, and Weizsaecker pledged the continued support for his nation and the European Community.

The president also reaffirmed his support and aid for Pakistani efforts to safely repatriate the 3 million Afghan refugees in the nation, according to the Pakistani spokesman.

PRC Minister on Takeshita Comments

OW2402120989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT
24 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, venting Beijing's anger at a controversial remark Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita made on Japan's war responsibility, demanded Friday that the Japanese show a "correct understanding" of past history.

Qian made the remarks in separate meetings with Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno after Emperor Hirohito's funeral, Japanese officials said.

The Takeshita-Qian meeting, which was only announced on Thursday, was apparently a Japanese move to appease China where the media reacted strongly to remarks on Japan's wartime role made by Takeshita last week.

The prime minister said last Saturday in the Diet that future historians will be in a better position to judge whether Japan was an aggressor nation in the war.

Takeshita's comment triggered criticism from China, well as South and North Korea.

While praising the present bilateral relations, Qian told Takeshita during their 13-minute meeting that he is convinced Sino-Japanese ties will expand if the two countries understanding history correctly and look to the future, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Takeshita said bilateral relations are based on the 1972 Japan-China joint communique, the 1978 Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty.

Qian praised Takeshita's remarks and said he is convinced bilateral ties will be further strengthened through mutual visits by the prime ministers of the two countries.

Takeshita visited China last August and Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng is scheduled to visit Japan in April.

In an earlier 25-minute meeting with Qian, Uno said he regretted that Takeshita's remarks on Japan's role in World War II was not fully understood.

Uno said Takeshita's position about Japan's role in the war has not changed. He noted that Japanese Ambassador to China Toshihiro Nakajima on Wednesday offered an explanation to the Chinese Government concerning Takeshita's statements.

Uno said Japan gave high marks to the Chinese Government's restrained attitude toward the problem.

Qian said he will report Uno's explanation to Chinese leaders after he returns home.

Bilateral relations have developed favorably, Qian said, and the two countries should cherish the friendship that has been established.

There exist sensitive problems between China and Japan as a result of history and the problems should be dealt with cautiously, Qian said.

The Chinese foreign minister said the two countries can open up the future only when they deal properly with the past.

Qian said the denial or distortion of historical facts which hurt the feelings of people must be avoided.

Uno said he seriously accepted Qian's remarks.

Uno added that Japan welcomed the fact that China and Indonesia have agreed to start negotiations to normalize relations.

As for the Kampuchean issue, Qian said it is time the problem is settled and that he expects Japan will play a positive role in the issue.

Uno said Japan wants to actively contribute to achieving peace in Kampuchea.

Uno Meets With Baker

OW2402124589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT
24 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Friday reiterated Japan's demand that the United States carry out a bilateral agreement on joint development of Japan's next-generation fighter plane, codenamed FSX.

Uno made the demand during a 40-minute meeting with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guesthouse, Japanese officials said.

In response, Baker said that Washington is now adjusting opinions within the government on the project and working to persuade Congress to go along with the plan.

Some U.S. Congress members, fearing a diversion of U.S. aviation technology to Japan, have called on President George Bush to review the plan, which involves developing a new ground support fighter based on the U.S. F-16 fighter.

The agreement was hammered out last November after lengthy negotiations between government officials and the aviation industries of the two nations.

Japan hopes to get the project off the ground by March 31, the end of the current fiscal year.

Uno and Baker agreed to step up bilateral consultations on divisive issues through more active use of existing channels of consultation between senior officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department, Japanese officials said.

Baker gave Japan high marks for its efforts to strengthen economic aid to the Third World countries, but expressed a strong hope that Japan will reduce the conditions attached through more liberal use of untied loans, the Japanese officials said.

Uno Meets With UK's Howe

OW2402111089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT
24 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Friday expressed understanding of the British position condemning the Iranian death threat against Indian-born author Salman Rushdie.

Uno stopped short of explicitly expressing Japan's own stand on the Iranian threat during a 35-minute meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at the Foreign Ministry's Iikura Guesthouse.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official quoted Uno as telling Howe that while due consideration should be paid to religious feelings of the people, freedom of expression should not be suppressed for that reason.

Uno also said that a death threat by the leader of a country is not acceptable in the international community, an apparent reference to Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death sentence against Rushdie.

Khomeini has called for Rushdie to be killed for his book, "The Satanic Verses," which many Muslims consider blasphemous to Islam.

The 12 European Community nations decided to withdraw their envoys from Tehran in protest against the Iranian threat and Iran did likewise in retaliation.

Uno told Howe that Japan has no intention of recalling its envoy from Tehran.

However, a top-level Foreign Ministry official later qualified the statement, saying Japan is not considering to recall its ambassador from Tehran "for the time being."

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, also told reporters Japan is keeping a close watch on international reactions, which he said are "changing very rapidly."

He said Uno is expected to raise the issue during a meeting with visiting Iranian Vice President Mostafa Mir Salim on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Japanese sources said the Tokyo bureau of the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN had received a telephone call threatening death against Howe.

Crown Prince Welcomes Royalty

OW2402042489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—As arrivals of foreign envoys attending the funeral of Emperor Hirohito peaked on Thursday, Crown Prince Naruhito, formerly known as Prince Hiro, was busy conducting his first official duties outside the palace of welcoming foreign royalty at Tokyo area airports and the Akasaka Guesthouse.

Starting with Head of State Malieto Tanumafili II of Western Samoa on Monday, Crown Prince Naruhito and other members of the imperial family such as Prince and Princess Hitachi, Prince and Princess Takamado, Prince Mikasa, Prince Tomohito and Princess Nobuko of Mikasa, shared in the job of welcoming members of royal families from some 25 countries.

Prince Aya, the younger brother of Crown Prince Naruhito, who returned Tuesday from Britain where he is presently studying, also assumed a role in the official welcoming party. The prince went to meet Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon of Thailand whom he has met before in travels abroad.

Although Thursday was the 29th birthday of Crown Prince Naruhito, there were no celebrations as the imperial family is in mourning for the late Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa.

In the morning, the Crown Prince attended a reception given for royal guests at the Akasaka Residential Palace with other members of the imperial family.

He later made a courtesy call on King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho at a Hotel in Tokyo and headed for the Akasaka Guesthouse to greet representatives of the royal families of Denmark and Nepal.

In a race against the clock, the crown prince was also due at Haneda airport to welcome King Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia of Sweden, Prince Philip from Britain, as well as other guests to the memorial service.

Imperial family members will be equally busy after the funeral on Friday as receptions for the envoys will be held and dignitaries seen off through Monday.

Envoys Cancel Tokyo Trips

OW2402003689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Planned meetings which Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita was due to have with Guatemala's president and Sudan's prime minister have been canceled, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Takeshita was originally scheduled to meet President Vinicio Cerezo on Saturday afternoon and Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on Sunday afternoon.

Foreign Ministry Officials said Cerezo and Al-Mahdi had canceled their trips to Japan to attend the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa.

Explosion on Funeral Procession Route Reported

OW2402061389

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0515 GMT 24 February carries a short report, interrupting the "special news" program on the funeral service, that a phone call has been made to the police at around 0500 GMT saying that something like an explosion has been heard on the Chuo Motorway near Jindaiji, Chofu City. According to the investigation carried out by patrol cars dispatched by the Chofu Police Department, fragments of concrete were found on the highway, but further investigation is now under way.

At 0520 GMT the announcer says that, according to the Japan Highway Public Corporation which takes care of highways, the trouble site is located on the highway near Chofu City about 5.7 km from the Takaido Interchange, and that part of the roadside cliff was found to have collapsed, and earth and rocks have begun to pile up on the highway. However, the earth and rocks have been removed, and there will be no influence on the passage of the funeral motorcade.

At 0535 GMT, a follow-up report says that the motorcade has safely passed the accident site as only a small amount of earth and rocks is piled and easily removed. The camera shows the motorcade moving past the site safely along the scheduled route.

Damages Bridge

*OW2402054089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—An explosion damaged a bridge on the Chuo Expressway on the route of the funeral procession for Emperor Hirohito at 1:50 p.m. [0450 GMT] near Jindaiji on the western outskirts of Tokyo, police said.

The concrete bridge of the expressway was slightly damaged, but there were no immediate reports of any injuries.

Police suspect radicals opposed to the Emperor system were responsible for the explosion, which occurred before the funeral motorcade arrived at the location.

Takeshita Delivers Imperial Funeral Address

*OW2402050789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—The following is the full text of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's address of condolences at the Taiso-no-rei state funeral: Address of Condolences

by
Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita

It is with great sorrow that we must now bid a final farewell to His late Majesty Emperor Showa (Emperor Hirohito) here at this funeral ceremony.

The more than 60 years during which Emperor Showa reigned were eventful and turbulent times for Japan, including the calamities of that deplorable war, the struggle to reconstruct itself from the ruins amid confusion and dire poverty and to regain its full independence, and the attainment of unprecedented economic growth and eventual development into a nation of international standing.

During all these years, Emperor Showa ardently wished for world peace and the well-being of the Japanese people, and he always remained at one with them in the effort to overcome the nation's difficulties. Particularly after the war, along with devoting himself to his official

duties as the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people under the Constitution, he also pursued his study of biology most diligently and his scholarship was greatly admired in Japan and overseas.

There are few who have not been moved by his purity of heart and clarity of spirit, his benevolence and impartiality, and his selfless, earnest, and sincere personality. His august virtues will assuredly be told and retold for ages to come, and he will continue to live in our hearts forever.

Bidding as I must a final farewell, I recall his late majesty's gracious bearing and know not how to stifle the tears that well up inside me.

Respecting the wishes of his late majesty, all of us, the Japanese nation, will continue to strive mightily to ensure that Japan is open to the rest of the world, full of vigor, and culturally rich, and will further promote the cause of world peace and human welfare.

Thus it is that I most humbly and respectfully offer this eulogy to Emperor Showa. May his soul rest in peace.

Nagasaki Mayor Receives Death Threat

*OW2402015889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[Text] Nagasaki, Feb. 24 KYODO—A letter containing a live bullet has been sent to the mayor of Nagasaki, threatening to kill him if he attends the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, police said Friday.

The mayor, Hitoshi Motoshima, has received a series of threats from rightist groups since saying during a city assembly meeting in December that the emperor bore some responsibility for Japan's involvement in World War II.

The letter arrived at his office on Wednesday, a day before he left for the emperor's funeral, which is being held in Tokyo on Friday.

Police said the signature showed the letter apparently sent by a rightist group.

The Emperor, who died January 7, is now called Emperor Showa.

Osaka To Send Mission to USSR, East Europe

*OW2302155289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Announced Thursday that a mission would be sent to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Hungary for a two-week visit in early July.

The mission, made up of about 20 business executives, will be led by Keizo Saji, president of the chamber.

The chamber said the mission would attend the events to be held in Leningrad in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Leningrad-Osaka sister city affiliation agreement on July 10-11. The mission will also observe the effects of perestroika, the chamber said.

While in Moscow the mission will visit the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The mission will later visit East Germany and Hungary, working actively for deregulation and the infusion of more foreign capital to revitalize their economy.

It will be the third time for the chamber to send a mission to Eastern Europe. The first mission was dispatched in 1966 and the second in 1976.

Former NTT Chairman on Recruit Connections
OW2302224939 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office on Thursday questioned Hisashi Shinto, former chairman of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), in connection with the Recruit scandal, informed sources said.

No details of the interrogation were revealed but the sources said it centered on the purchase by his aide of pre-listed stocks of Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate subsidiary of the scandal-tainted business information conglomerate recruit co.

Shinto, 78, was forced to give up the post at the communications giant last December after it was revealed that his former Secretary Kozo Murata, 63, transferred to his bank account part of profits from the sale of shares in Recruit Cosmos in 1986.

The sources said Murata bought 10,000 pre-listed Recruit Cosmos stocks for 3,000 yen per share in September 1986 with loans extended by Recruit's financing arm, First Finance Co.

Murata sold the lot for about 5,200 yen a share immediately after they were listed on the open market the following month.

He thus earned profits of about 21 million yen. Nine million yen of the earnings were then transferred to Shinto's bank account and the rest used for secret funds by NTT for an influence peddling.

The sources said prosecutors may also have questioned Shinto on close business connections between NTT and Recruit, which has become a major business through NTT's support.

Two cabinet ministers and two senior bureaucrats have been forced to resign in connection with the scandal.

They included Kiichi Miyazawa, deputy prime minister and finance minister, in the first cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Former Recruit Chairman Hiromasa Ezoe as well as five other Recruit executives and two former NTT executives have been arrested by prosecutors for their alleged role in the scandal.

DSP Ends Convention After Electing Leadership
OW2402020639 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the no. 3 opposition party, ended a two-day regular national convention Thursday after electing its new leadership.

Eiichi Nagasue, picked as new chairman to replace Saburo Tsukamoto, told the convention that a new party should be formed with the nation's largest labor federation Rengo as its pillar to topple the government of the conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Nagasue thus supported a two major party system advocated by Rengo leaders by abandoning its policy of parliamentary cooperation with the ruling LDP and Komeito, the No. 2 opposition affiliated with the powerful neo-Buddhist organization Soka Gakkai, according to political analysts.

The chairman of the middle-of-the-road party called on the Cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to resign en masse or dissolve the House of Representatives for a general election as he said the public had lost confidence in the Cabinet amid the widening Recruit scandal.

His predecessor, Tsukamoto, was forced to give up the post for receiving pre-listed stocks of Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate subsidiary of the business information conglomerate Recruit Co.

A number of leading politicians, their aides and relatives, bureaucrats, business executives and journalists also received such shares before they were put on the open market in 1986, later earning huge profits on their sales.

Takeshita's secretary and relatives also received Recruit Cosmos shares.

The convention also named Takashi Yonezawa new secretary general to replace Keigo Ouchi, who also resigned.

It also picked House of Councillors member Eiko Nukiyama as the party's first woman vice chairman. Lower house member Masaru Kawamura and upper house member Shigenobu Sanji were also elected vice chairmen.

Displaced Japanese Arrive Seeking Relatives
*OW2402095189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 24 KYODO—A group of 60 war-displaced Japanese from China arrived at Narita Airport Friday afternoon to begin a search for their Japanese relatives under a Japanese Government sponsored relative-search campaign.

The group was among thousands of Japanese who were left behind in China as small children during the confused final days of World War II. They were raised by Chinese foster parents.

The group includes three people who have been to Japan on earlier search but so far have failed to locate any relatives.

The party of 27 men and 33 women will try to find relatives for 15 days with the help of ministry officials and volunteers. They are staying at the National Olympic Memorial Youths Center in Shinjuku, near the site where the state funeral for Emperor Showa was held on Friday.

The relative-search campaign began in March 1981 with the cooperation of the Chinese Government. The Japanese Government tentatively ended the campaign in early 1987 after 15 such drives had been organized. But the drives were reinstated in November of the same year.

The current campaign is the fourth drive since November 1987.

In 18 past searches, 1,623 war-displaced people visited this country, 596 of them succeeded in tracing their kin, according to the Health and Welfare Ministry.

Mongolia

Rinchin Leaves for Tokyo for Emperor's Funeral
*OW2002154189 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 20 Feb 89*

[Text] Chairman of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia Rinchin has left Ulaanbaatar for Tokyo. He will attend the funeral of Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

Party Delegation Leaves for Vietnam, Laos, India
*OW2102132289 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 21 Feb 89*

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Chingel, head of a party Central Committee department, has left Ulaanbaatar for Vietnam and Laos to exchange party work experience and [word indistinct]. After these visits Chingel will lead the party delegation to the 14th Congress of the Indian Communist Party.

Commentary on Second Informal Meeting in Jakarta
*OW1702132889 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 15 Feb 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The second informal meeting on Kampuchea is going to be held in the capital of Indonesia, Jakarta, this coming February 19th to 21st. In this connection, our commentator writes:

[Words indistinct] the second informal meeting on Kampuchea, the Khmer opposition comes out with a number of (?important) demands. The opposition insists, as before, on the speedy withdrawal of Vietnamese troops although everything is clear regarding this question. The Governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea have stated that the Vietnamese volunteers will leave Kampuchea not later than September this year, provided a political settlement is reached. Their decision implies that the troop withdrawal will be accompanied by a ceasefire, the refusal of foreign countries from [word indistinct] aid and from granting the territory to all conflicting sides in Kampuchea, and the cessation of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The Governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam consider that the agreement and political settlement should be implemented under accepted international control. This is the first and most desired way to settlement, although there exist other possible versions, as Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, for example, suggests.

The second version is the attainment, first of all, of a settlement of the (?internal) aspect of the Kampuchean problem. And finally, there is a third version, in which the Vietnamese troops will be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea by the end of 1990, if a political solution is not achieved.

These days, on the eve of the second informal meeting on Kampuchea, the opposition Khmer groupings and the press of a number of countries spread the thesis on creating a quadrilateral coalition with Prince Norodom Sihanouk at its head. [Word indistinct] will recall the vulnerable position Kampuchea [word indistinct] but nobody has the right to impose a government on the Kampuchean people without general and fair elections, organized under international control. The Council of National Reconciliation, which could be formed under the leadership of Sihanouk, could commit itself to implement the agreement between various Kampuchean sides and hold elections. The opposition also demands the abolishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is tantamount to crushing out at one stroke the vital gains of the Kampuchean people, who have their own statehood, and their own legitimate government. Further, the opposition expresses its readiness to abolish the so called Democratic Kampuchea. But these two motions denote [word indistinct].

Prince Norodom Sihanouk has stated the other day that he has decided to [word indistinct] on himself the function of the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

That is the state and government where everything is decided by an individual or a narrow group of people standing in opposition to the genuine representative of the Kampuchean people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The structure of the People's Republic of Kampuchea should remain so until the holding of the general election. Such an idea was expressed, for instance, in the final document of the recent international conference on Kampuchea held in Australia. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea underlines that the right to self determination is a [word indistinct] inalienable right of the Kampuchean people. This right can be realized only by the people themselves, through universal and fair elections, for the purpose of defining the political, economic, and social structure which would be in keeping with the national traditions and aspirations.

(?Also) it is crucially important to prevent the reoccurrence of the Pol Pot policies and practices in Kampuchea in any form but [word indistinct]. The process of a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem is of a complicated and contradictory nature. This is inevitable but the (?safer) way out should be undertaken with due consideration of the realities.

Foreign Ministry Supports Republic of Afghanistan
OW2302010789 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] A spokesman of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Afghanistan (?today). In accordance with the Geneva accords, which outlines the ways of settling the situation around Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has totally withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan. The Mongolian People's Republic considers that the strict fulfillment by the Soviet Union of its international commitments serves as an example to other countries, signatories to the Geneva Accord, and promotes the cause of establishing peace and national reconciliation on the Afghan soil. The statement notes that this move, undertaken by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, are the basis of mutual understanding, is the concrete result of the new political thinking, and in this sense it has become an event of broad, international significance.

The Mongolian public is anxious about the fact that other participants of the Geneva accord, not only do not honor the commitments, but also continue to take actions that run counter to the provisions of this important international document.

The tendency of the present forces in Afghanistan to resolve the problems by means of arms are fraught with serious consequences which can drag on the fratricidal war. The Afghan opposition should bear the responsibility for exacerbating the Afghan situation. The transition of the

Afghan opposition to the road of reconciliation and cease fire is a major prerequisite to establishing peace in Afghanistan. The interest of the Afghan people and the cause of establishing peace in that country is [words indistinct] and to realistically approach the problems.

The policy of national reconciliation, being carried out by the Government of Afghanistan, fully corresponds to the sacred goals of establishing peace in that country and is directed at strengthening and developing an independent nonaligned and neutral state.

The Mongolian People's Republic supports the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and the just struggle of the Afghan people designed at setting up a coalition government on a broad basis and expresses its solidarity, underlines the statement of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry spokesman issued in Ulaanbaatar.

Molomjamts Addresses Central Committee Meeting
OW2302010589 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] Issues of the economic reform were taken up at the meeting at the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Mongolia's economy this year is switching over to new methods of management, but there are certain negative trends in their introduction, said at the meeting Politburo member of the party Central Committee Molomjamts. He pointed to the slow growth rate in labor productivity in industry, construction, transport, and agriculture. The manufacture of commodity goods, foodstuffs, and the services rendered do not meet elementary requirements. There is a trend towards redundancy of work force, said Molomjamts.

The meeting participants voiced apprehension over a feeble state of affairs in the capital construction. The meeting considered measures on intensifying the economic activity of enterprises, creating new work places, and reducing the size of incomplete capital construction.

North Korea

South's People Stage Anti-U.S. Struggle
SK2302154389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—South Korean people and students are staging a fierce anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' bestial atrocities and Bush's South Korean junket, according to reports.

More than 1,000 citizens and students of Kunsan, North Cholla Province, waged fierce demonstrations in different places of the main street after citizens' meetings denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist brutes planned on February 15 and 17 were totally blocked by the fascist clique.

They shouted uninterruptedly "Drive out Yankees, the brutal murderers," "Whose Land is it where the Yankees are rampaging?" and "Let us drive out Yankees and live a life worth humanity."

A large number of citizens cheered them, shouting anti-U.S. slogans.

The committee for measures on the killing of Chong Pan-yong by a U.S. soldier which was formed with representatives of six dissident organizations of teachers and students in Kunsan on February 17 made public a statement strongly demanding the closure of the U.S. military base and the punishment of U.S. Army criminals.

Over 300 students of Chonnam University on February 22 staged street demonstrations in different parts of Kwangju, shouting slogans demanding "Resignation of No Tae-u" and "Opposing Bush's visit".

South's People Demand End to 'Team Spirit'
*SK2302153389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—South Korean people of all strata are waging a powerful struggle every day against the adventurous "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

The "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" demanded an end to the exercises in the resolution adopted at its inaugural meeting. And Chong Myong-su, acting chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" denounced the puppets running wild in the massive manoeuvres for a war of aggression, saying it is contradictory to stage the "Team Spirit" exercises this year, too, while talking about "restoration of trust between the North and the South".

About 500 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju staged a protest on January 26 and thousands students of 22 universities in Seoul held rallies and demonstrated on January 29 to denounce the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and demand their immediate stop.

More than 15,000 attendants of the farmers' rally held at the Youido Square, Seoul, on February 13 unanimously demanded a stop to the "Team Spirit" exercises, saying that the war game "is obstructing North-South dialogue."

Over 700 students belonging to the "Seoul District Federation of Student Councils" (Sochongnyon) held a rally at Hanyang University on February 14 and demanded "stop to the 'Team Spirit' exercises that bar dialogue with the North".

HANGYORE SINMUN February 10 carried an editorial entitled "'Team Spirit' Is Obstacle to Relaxation of Tension", which stressed that the manoeuvres must be stopped.

Stating that the "Team Spirit" exercises block dialogue between the North and the South and reunification by increasing the tension on the Korean peninsula, Sochongnyon sent an open letter demanding an end to the war game to the U.S. Embassy on February 15 and about 200 patriotic students in Kwangju on February 16 attacked the "American Cultural Centre" in the city, shouting "stop the 'Team Spirit 89' joint military exercises".

U.S. 'Atrocities' in South Denounced
*SK2402051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary condemning the U.S. imperialist brutes for murdering South Korean people at random.

They committed thrice-cursed atrocities these days. They knocked down a South Korean civilian with a hammer in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, on February 7 and then murdered a civilian by throwing him on a cement floor and ran a military car over another South Korean, killing him, and fired at a passer-by in Kunsan, North Cholla Province.

The news analyst says:

We denounce with bitter hatred and resentment of the whole nation and human conscience the U.S. imperialist barbarians who murder defenceless South Korean people at random.

Not a day has passed without atrocious murder by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops. They destroyed one-quarter of the Cheju islanders long ago and one million South Korean people in one year after they started the war, killed or wounded nearly 20,000 Kwangju citizens, and strangled women to death after gang rape and hanged people by electric wire.

And so many people of South Korea have been killed as guinea pigs in experiments of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

These brutal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops beyond human imagination are products of the national contempt, racial discrimination policy and misanthropic idea of the U.S. imperialists to whom the life of the South Korean people is not worth a fly.

The No Tae-u clique, far from remonstrating with the aggressors against the murder of fellow countrymen, fire barrages of tear gas at the people who rise up in the anti-U.S. struggle and handcuff those who accuse U.S. soldiers.

How can this gang of despicable traitors be pardoned, those wretches who fawn upon the aggressors with mean flattery and submission to prolong their dirty lives as colonial lackeys, regardless of the fate of fellow countrymen?

With the aggressors and their watch dogs left alone, the the South Korean people cannot get rid of misfortunes, sufferings and bloodbath. The hungry wolves and their servants must be dealt with by a stick.

No Tae-u Assailed for Sending Envoy to Tokyo
*SK2402045089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today assails the traitor No Tae-u for sending a "mourning envoy" to the funeral of the Japanese "emperor" Hirohito in defiance of the South Korean people's opposition to it.

Branding Japanese "Emperor" Hirohito as an inveterate enemy of the Korean people and the chieftain of aggression and plunder who had shackled the Korean people to a colonial yoke and imposed all misfortunes and hardships upon them in the period of ordeals when Korea was under the Japanese imperialist occupation, the news analyst of MINJU CHOSON says:

The arch crimes Hirohito had committed against our nation have not yet been paid off and our people's rancor against the 36 years of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule is still sky-high.

That the traitor No Tae-u sent a "mourning envoy" regardless of the whole nation's opposition to it more clearly shows his true color as a pro-Japanese stooge.

Although he failed to go to the funeral of Hirohito in face of people's protest, the puppet intends to visit Japan late in May with another mission.

A wicked scheme is lurking behind his intention of visiting Japan again after sending the "mourning envoy" to the funeral of the Japanese "emperor."

Today the No Tae-u "regime" is undergoing a serious political crisis due to the vigorous anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of people and students which is gaining momentum in South Korea.

The puppets are trying to find a way out of it in political and economic tieup with the Japanese reactionaries.

The traitor No sent the "mourning envoy" to the funeral of the Japanese "emperor" precisely with the aim of further strengthening the relations of fusion with the Japanese reactionaries and begging for political, economic, military and diplomatic aid on this occasion and thus bolstering up the dictatorial system at any cost.

Facts show that the No group is a contemporary group of the "five traitors of 1905" who will not hesitate to commit any treachery for the maintenance of its power.

CPRF Letter to Chonminnyon 'Beneficial to Nation'
*SK1802061289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT
18 Feb 89*

["Good Step for Nation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—An agreement reached between the two sides on contact of working delegates for a nationwide meeting is very beneficial to the nation as it is the first precious step reflecting the common desire of the people in the North and the South to remove the danger of war and division on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

NODONG SINMUN today emphasizes this in a signed commentary in connection with the fact that the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its letter dated February 15 to the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" [Chonminnyon] of South Korea expressed satisfaction with the organization agreeing to our December 9, 1988, proposal for contact of working delegates for a successful convocation of a nationwide meeting and expressed agreement to the Alliance's proposal for holding the contact on March 1.

The commentary says:

The contact of working delegates for a nationwide meeting must be held on the date agreed upon by the two sides.

The point at issue is the attitude of the South Korean authorities. The South Korean rulers are doggedly barring people of different strata from contacting and having dialogue with the North.

The South Korean puppets have launched a wholesale suppressive offensive with the recent protests held at the Yoido Square in Seoul as an occasion and are openly stretching their hands of suppression to the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy," branding it as a "backstage force." We cannot construe this otherwise than a deliberate move not only to put down the mass struggle at the point of the bayonet but also to block the righteous activities of the alliance for dialogue with the North.

The South Korean puppets must immediately stop the criminal acts of suppressing the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" and obstructing the dialogue between the North and the Alliance and provide all conditions for a smooth holding of the contact of working delegates of the two sides.

Chonminnyon Calls For Halt to South Suppression
*SK2402103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—The "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) sent a document on February 23 to the puppet minister of home affairs demanding a halt to suppression of peaceful meetings, according to a report.

It informed that a "national meeting denouncing the No Tae-u 'regime'" would be held in university town of Seoul on February 25 as part of the events in the "period of the people's struggle" and stressed: If the police shatters the peaceful meeting again by force, the authorities will have to bear full responsibility for the ensuing consequences.

Sternly protesting the fascist clique which bestially cracked down upon citizens' rallies and workers' meetings held in Seoul and local cities on February 18 and 19, it demanded that the fascist clique take measures to prevent recurrence of such suppression.

Anniversary of DPRK-PRC Agreements Observed
*SK1802160989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan gave a reception today at his embassy on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation and the agreement on air service between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Invited to the reception were Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Chang Chol, minister of culture and art; Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Cha Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Kwan-su, vice-chairman of the education commission; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kim Yo-ung, director of the Civil Aviation Administration; and other personages concerned.

The Chinese embassy officials were present on the occasion.

The reception was addressed by Ambassador Wen Yezhan and Minister Chang Chol.

Pyongyang Youth Festival Aspires to Peace
*SK2002103589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Monday comes out with a signed article captioned "Pyongyang Festival Is an Arena of International Friendship for Youth and Students on Five Continents Who Aspire After Chajusong and Peace" which reads in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in our capital city of Pyongyang this year is a great happy event for our people."

A sure guarantee for making the 13th world festival a grand international forum of youth and students on the five continents who desire chajusong and peace has been secured by the contents of its functions.

The program of the Pyongyang festival, first of all, defines the traditional anti-imperialist character of the festival movement so that it may satisfy the demand of youth and students for independence.

The program will include the operation of an anti-imperialist tribunal which exposes and condemns imperialism and its crimes and special hearings on criminal acts of racism, apartheid, fascism and Zionism and this will make, it possible to be a festival which will help realize the vital demand of the world youth.

The program reflects the fundamental demand and will of the Korean youth and world progressive youth and students to liquidate all manner of subjugation and domination and realize the global independence by defining national liberation, independence, sovereignty and non-alignment as main contents of functions.

The program reflects the urgent demand of the situation in Asia and Korea, the host country, and the desire of the people so as to make it a historical grand festival.

The Korean peninsula in Asia is the area where most acute tensions are created, the focus of the present international political arena.

Now South Korea has turned into a nuclear arsenal and a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists, largest in the Far East, where nearly 50,000 U.S. troops and over 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types are deployed.

Progressive youth and students on the five continents will meet here and hold a grand political gathering in the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. This will make youth and students feel more keenly the danger of nuclear war and the necessity of struggle for peace and bring into bolder relief the significance of the festival.

The Pyongyang festival plans to hold functions of new and diverse forms. For this it will be a grand international forum to firmly unite broad segments of youth and students of the world organisationally and ideologically under the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship and develop the festival movement and youth movement to a new higher stage.

The good results of the Pyongyang festival are guaranteed by the combination of wide and diverse forms of political, cultural and art and sports functions. The Pyongyang festival will be held in new and various forms combining peculiar national forms of the host country with the original and traditional forms. In case of political function, it consists of days of festival, political symposiums on different themes, special functions, special forums, special programs, mass activity and solidarity meeting, meetings of groups with particular concern. Besides cultural and art functions and sports functions, there are functions of national clubs and the host country.

Special forums and special programs on activities of exchange and cooperation of religious youth and students under the function plan will give new dimensions to the festival. It will enable broadest segments of youth and students to participate in the festival movement irrespective of political, ideological, philosophical and religious differences and have contacts and dialogue and achieve understanding and unity, and help strengthen solidarity of youth and students, the subject of the

Indeed, the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be adorned as a grand arena of international friendship by the joint efforts of the Korean youth and students and progressive youth and students of the world.

Symposium on Mt Paektu 'Secret Camp' Held
*SK2002102089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT
20 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—A national symposium on the Mt. Paektu area secret bases centering round the Mt. Paektu secret camp was held in Samjiyon County, Yanggang Province, where the Mt. Paektu secret camp is located on February 19.

The symposium was attended by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Choe Taepok and officials concerned.

Speeches were made there on the subjects "The Foundation of the Mt. Paektu Area Secret Bases Centering Round the Mt. Paektu Secret Camp Was a Great Historic Event Which Occasioned a New Turn in the Struggle To Accomplish the Historic Cause of the Liberation of the Country," "The Mt. Paektu Secret Camp Is the Time-Honoured Cradle of Revolution Where the Great Lodestar of Chuche Rose," "The Mt. Paektu Area Secret Bases Centering Round the Mt. Paektu Secret Camp Were the Central Base of the Leadership Which Made It Possible To Definitely Realize the Guidance of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Over the Korean Revolution as a Whole Including the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle," "The Mt. Paektu Area Secret Bases Are the Bastion of Revolution Which the Main Unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Relied Upon in Vigorously Conducting Military and Political Activities in the Latter Half of the 1930s and the First Half of

the 1940s," "The Mt. Paektu Secret Camp Is the Glorious Sacred Base of Revolution Which Will Convey Down Through Generations the Revolutionary Records of Loyalty of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the Anti-Japanese Heroine and Mother of the Revolution," etc.

The attendants visited the Mt. Paektu secret camp and went round the revolutionary battle sites of the Mt. Paektu area.

'Jewel Flower Carpets' Gift of Kim Chong-il
*SK2102101089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—The 82nd set of triplets left the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital through the graceful natural jewel floor amid the blessing of people.

Dozens of babies leave this dear home every day through the "jewel flower carpet."

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made this carpet for children who are regarded as "kings" of the country.

The "jewel flower carpet" in the central hall of the 13-story main building of the hospital is 40 metres in maximum diameter and over 500 square metres in area. The carpet is dotted with over 30 tons of rare natural gems of 15 kinds.

The natural jewel floor bears camellia patterns loved by Korean women from olden times, ginko leaf and bell-flower patterns reflecting the pure wishes of mothers to bring up their children healthy and strong against the background of thick national coloring. It looks like a gorgeous flower carpet.

Such "jewel flower carpets" can be seen in grand monumental edifices which have been built in the capital city as great masterpieces thanks to the extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A "jewel flower carpet" is found also in the Grand People's Study House with a total floor space of nearly 100,000 square metres which is situated in the heart of the capital city. 8,000-9,000 people on a daily average, 12,000 at maximum enter the study house treading a wide floor of nearly 900 square metres with azalea patterns dotted with some 20 kinds of gems. They study to their heart's content at this house with all conditions including about 600 rooms and a stocking capacity of more than 30 million books.

Rare "jewel carpets" are also seen in the Changkwang Health Complex situated on the scenic bank of the Potong River and the Kim Man-yu Hospital.

Expensive precious stones such as amethyst, quartz, ruby, topaz, purple jade, obsidian and agate are widely used as ornaments in newly-built public service facilities in Korea thanks to the great favours of Comrade Kim Chong-il who spares nothing for the sake of the people.

As a result, the new term "jewel flower carpet" has come into vogue in Korea.

Symposium on Kim Chong-il's Works Held

SK2102153389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT*
21 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—A central symposium on dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's masterpieces was held here today.

Speeches were made on the subjects "Classical Masterpieces of Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Set a Fine Example in our Revolutionary Literature and Art," "On Classical Masterpieces 'the Embrace of the Motherland,' 'Song of Blessings' and 'Our Classroom' Fully Reflecting Boundless Loyalty to the Great Leader President Kim Il-sung," "On Classical Masterpieces 'Sunrise on the Taedong River,' 'O Korea, I Will Add Glory to Thee' and 'I Will Continue the March Started in Mt. Paektu' Fervently Singing of the Firm Determination To Creditably Carry Forward the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" and "On Classical Masterpieces 'Song of Loyalty' and 'Where Are You, Dear General' Educating Our People in Loyalty."

The speakers stressed that the masterpieces personally created by Comrade Kim Chong-il are a valuable asset for revolutionary literature and art, an asset which our literature and art should preserve and protect generation after generation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il personally created masterpieces which are a true model for our literature and art in the light of social significance and in ideological and artistic content while energetically conducting ideological and theoretical activities to defend and implement the great leader's chuche-based idea of literature and art, they pointed out.

Noting that the most fervent idea running through the masterpieces is the cleanest and purest loyalty to the great leader, the speakers stressed that this is why they become a true model for our literature and art.

They added that the masterpieces deeply impress people because they represent the immense happiness and joy of our people in having respected Comrade Kim Il-sung and their cleanest and purest loyalty in a refined form of art.

They profoundly argued that the masterpieces serve as a true textbook leading our people along the road of loyalty and a solid cornerstone for the development of revolutionary literature and art.

They explained the high artistic value of the masterpieces.

The masterpieces are mainly characterized by a high leap, compression, concentration, the popular, simple, rich and profound words and expressions, they said, adding: The masterpieces sing of the great idea, rich sentiments and affluent life not with flowery and bright expressions but with living and popular words easy to understand.

The great flower garden of literature and art in Korea is a brilliant fruition brought about by Comrade Kim Chong-il while setting an example in the creation of literature and art and wisely guiding this work long ago, they said, stressing: this great success is a solid asset for the development of chuche-based literature and art.

They called for defending and developing the immortal exploits performed by our party in literature and art and bringing about a new upswing in the creation of literary and art works.

Koreans in Japan Send Greetings to Kim Chong-il

SK1802233189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 2154 GMT*
18 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo February 15 (KNS-KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on his birthday from the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committees of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan, the Central Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Scientists and Technicians in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, the Standing Committee of the headquarters of the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools and other organizations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and its subordinate organizations, institutes of Chongnyon, the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, CHOSON SINBO, the KOREAN NEWS SERVICE and other press organs of Chongnyon, the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., the permanent board of directors of the Kumgang Insurance Company, Ltd., the Korean Special Products Sales Company, Ltd., the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation, the Konghwa Hospital and other enterprises and local headquarters, branches and chapters of Chongnyon, Korean schools in Japan at all levels including Choson University and compatriots of different strata.

The messages say that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is possessed of unexcelled features and qualities as a leader has further developed and enriched the revolutionary idea and theory of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and is brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause of *chuche* pioneered by the leader, effecting epoch-making changes in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The messages express the firm resolutions of Korean residents in Japan to bring about great innovations and upsurge in their patriotic work looking up to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty generation after generation. The messages wholeheartedly wish Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Kim Chong-il Birthday Observances Continue

Chuche Forum Sends Letter

SK2002045989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the fourth executive committee meeting of the board of the International Institute of the *Chuche* Idea held in the capital of Greece on February 4.

Noting that the meeting was held on the occasion of the 47th birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the letter says that the meeting summed up the work of the International Institute of the *Chuche* Idea [IIJI] last year and discussed and adopted a working plan for 1989.

The letter continues:

The ideological and theoretical activities of your excellency are a great encouragement to all the members of the groups for the study of the *chuche* idea all over the world.

You have acquired a deep knowledge of the *chuche* idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and developed and enriched it.

We will thoroughly implement the tasks discussed and adopted at the meeting of the fourth executive committee of the board of the IIJI with a firm determination to develop the work of the IIJI in response to the expectation and demands of all the members of the *chuche* idea study groups the world over.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend our support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and recently-released concrete proposals including the proposal for convening a North-South political consultative meeting of leadership-level people.

The letter sincerely wishes comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Film Show Held in USSR

SK2002054389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—A film show was given in Syktyvkar, the administrative seat of the Komi Autonomous Republic of the Soviet Union, on February 14 on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It was attended by A.I. Zernov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the autonomous republic, and other officials of party, cabinet and social organisations.

The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke prior to the film show.

He warmly congratulated dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday and sincerely wished him good health and long life.

Noting that the Korean people have achieved significant results in all fields of socialist construction under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he resolved to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet people, the people of the Komi Autonomous Republic and the Korean people in the future.

The DPRK documentary film "Grand Celebrations of the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK" was screened at the film show.

The attendants adopted a congratulatory letter to comrade Kim Chong-il.

Bulgarian Official Gives Gift

SK2402102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on February 14.

It was conveyed to the DPRK Embassy in Sofia.

Foreign Functions Mark Occasion

*SK2302102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Functions were recently held in different countries on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The governor of Golfe Province, Togo, delivered a speech at the celebration meeting held in Agoi of the province.

He said that the entire Togolese people, the inhabitants of Golfe Province in particular, together with the Korean people, were significantly celebrating the birthday of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il with unbounded respect and reverence.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who perfectly personifies the *juche* idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader president Kim Il-song, and is further developing and enriching it, the speaker noted.

The director of the Radio Mundial spoke at the evening of culture held in Nicaragua. He said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has made an undying contribution to the fulfilment of the cause of the world peace and independence by editing a large number of works.

Most perfectly expounded in his outstanding thoughts and theories are all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of a new society, the speaker noted.

Parshuram Rai, vice-chairman of the National Panchayat of Nepal, made a speech at the art performance and poem recital held under the sponsorship of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.

He stated that the Korean people are making a powerful advance with conviction of the future as they enjoy the wise guidance of the great leader president Kim Il-song and the dear leader His excellency Kim Chong-il.

Film shows, photo exhibitions, DPRK book, photo and handicraft expositions and lectures were held in Poland, Bulgaria, Sri Lanka, Mozambique, Senegal and Algeria.

African Countries Observe Birthday

*SK2202045089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT
22 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—Functions were held recently in different countries on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A friendship cultural week took place in Bangui, Central Africa.

A commissioner of youth and sports of Central Africa made a speech at the opening ceremony.

He said that the friendship cultural week would contribute to further developing the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Central Africa and Korea.

Colorful functions including a photo exposition, a film show and sports games were held in this week.

Film shows and photo exhibitions took place at the youth and children's palace in Khartoum, the Sudan, the Prenda Hospital of Angola, the Jamoran Cultural House in Tunis, Tunisia, and at the training centre of intelligent officers of the Ministry of Defence of Uganda.

Korean films including "Grand celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK" and "Korea rises from ruins" were screened at the film shows.

Birthday Celebrated Abroad

*SK2102044089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—Functions took place in different countries on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A report and a speech were made at the celebration meeting held at the Ali Ali school in Karachi, Pakistan.

The reporter and speaker noted that Comrade Kim Chong-il has performed brilliant feats by wisely directing the revolution and construction with his extraordinary intelligence and penetration, adding: He is the great man of the world.

They sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

A letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

An explanatory lecture on the ideas and theories of Comrade Kim Chong-il was held at the Ouagadougou Widi Senior Middle School of Burkina Faso in which philosophy teacher Kulibali Adama gave a lecture.

He explained the ideas and theories defined by comrade Kim Chong-il and underlined their originality and theoretical and practical significance.

A "February 16 prize" marathon race took place in the Congo, celebration lectures and meetings, photo expositions, film shows and Korean film week in Tunisia, Zambia, Zaire and Equatorial Guinea.

SKNDF Greet Kim Chong-il on Birthday
SK1902124689 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Feb 89

[Text] On 16 February, the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our nation, on his birthday.

The congratulatory message reads as follows:

To sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sun of guidance:

At a historic time when the nation-saving movement for independence, democracy, and reunification has greeted a drastic turning period under the resplendent rays of chuche, our vanguard fighters and patriotic masses in the South significantly celebrate the 47th birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the nation.

On the occasion of the felicitous February holiday, when a hymn of all people is ringing throughout the universe, the SKNDF Central Committee extends the greatest glory and warmest congratulations to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, whom the nation upholds in high esteem and mankind reveres, with the unanimous aspirations and will of the patriotic masses of all walks of life.

Because the dear comrade leader was born into the most patriotic and revolutionary family and with the mettle of Mt Paektu during the period of the anti-Japanese war, during which a spring of national liberation was dawning, a new chapter of history heralding a great stroke of luck for our fatherland was unfolded and the fellow countrymen and mankind had the great honor of greeting another outstanding leader [yongdoja] produced by the era.

The sagacious comrade leader, who grew up amid the swirling currents of the times, embarked early upon the sacred road of brilliantly inheriting and consummating the chuche cause, with grandiose ambition for bringing the far-sight conception of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song into full blossom with loyalty, and has resplendently embroidered the path of glorious revolutionary activities with matchless exploits and immortal achievements.

The dear comrade leader had insight into the aspirations of the times and the desire of the masses with his outstanding wisdom and formalized the revolutionary idea of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song into a monolithic system of chuche-oriented ideas, theories, and methods, thus helping Kimilsongism shine as the basic trend of thought of the present times and as the permanent guiding idea of mankind.

The WPK has been strengthened and developed into a glorious party of Kimilsongism and has given fully shown its dignity to the world. The leader, the party, and

the masses—the main forces of the revolution—have been firmly united with lofty fidelity and revolutionary comradeship and thus, have demonstrated their invincible might. These are immortal great achievements attained through the tested leadership of the dear comrade leader, an example of loyalty.

Admiring and upholding the sagacious comrade leader as the center of unity and leadership, the WPK and the brothers in the North have accelerated the sacred struggle to remodel nature, man, and society, upholding the banner of the program for imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, and have embroidered annals of chuche with unprecedented exploits.

Marvelous renovations and economic upsurges, which have been constantly effected in every combat site of the 200-day campaign in the North, are great outcomes produced by the invariable will, lofty efforts, and outstanding guidance of the dear comrade leader, who is trying to elevate the independent, self-reliant, self-defending prosperous chuche fatherland onto the top of a more resplendent ideal society of mankind before any other country.

Under the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader, chuche Korea has powerfully waged the struggle for the complete victory of socialism, smashing the desperate offensives of imperialist reactionaries. Thus it has been placed in the limelight of the times as a beacon of mankind's hope which gives full play to the superiority of the socialist system while firmly adhering to the banner of revolution—the banner of socialism—and as an invincible bulwark that checks the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy toward Asia and the Pacific and firmly defends peace.

Revering the sagacious comrade leader as a peerlessly great man and a hero of the times, the masses of the world are powerfully advancing along the single road for building a new independent and peaceful world along the chuche path, illuminated by the dear comrade and strengthening the movement of solidarity in support of our nation's cause of independence and reunification.

Indeed, the course of the great revolutionary activities of the sagacious comrade leader, who has devoted everything to developing the fatherland, the nation, the times, and mankind with clairvoyant resourcefulness, outstanding leadership, distinguished personality, and lofty humanity, is a history of loyalty, in which he has brilliantly inherited and consummated the revolutionary cause of the leader, and a path of exploits in which he has grandly unfolded a new history of independence and creation with the sunrays of guidance.

Since the time when the sagacious leader comrade stood at the head of the chuche cause, we the fellow countrymen in the South have been firmly convinced that the bright future of the reunification of the fatherland and the nation rests in upholding the chuche guiding star,

which has inherited the pure spirit of looking up to the star of general of Mt Paektu, and have enthusiastically worshipped the leader comrade and always struggled with overflowing faith in sure victory and optimism.

Because we have the dear leader comrade, who is the lodestar of the reunification of the fatherland, and the *chuche* idea, which is the great banner of the movement for social change, we, the SKNDF, were born in the blaze of struggle, have taken root deep among the masses, and have been strengthened to be a patriotic vanguards victoriously pioneering for the future of the fatherland, and the patriotic struggle of the masses of all walks of life for independence, democracy, and reunification has been vigorously developed.

Our masses, who stood up to the colonial fascist suppression of the U.S. imperialists and the traitors and who have vigorously followed the arduous and sacred single road to national salvation, are now facing a new period of upheaval in the movement for change to combine the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the movement for national reunification and to develop the antidictatorial struggle for democratization in the torrent of independent reunification.

The anti-U.S. battlecry for reunification, which used to be uttered only by a small segment of people who had foresight, rang out from a broad representation of all classes and strata, including workers and peasants; the waves of protest, which used to be limited to several cities, generated strong and violent waves all over South Korea; the mass struggle, which used to be spontaneous and sporadic, has turned into an organized mass movement. This amazing development cannot be imagined apart from the vital, pulling force of the *chuche* idea. The *chuche* idea to which the sagacious leader comrade adds luster, is propagated with unequaled pulling force, exercising great influence on the ideological and spiritual lives of the masses of all walks of life, and has become a mighty weapon of struggle, which powerfully encourages and drives the South Korean movement for change and independence.

Since our masses received the *chuche* ray, they have come to the self-awareness of being the masters of their own destiny, exerting the will and the power of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Correctly aware of the North, where our fellow countrymen live happily together, our masses have left the muddy anticommunist and anti-North road and are heading for the wide road to alliance with communism, alliance with the North, and reunification. The ranks of the patriotic masses, who absolutely sympathize with and believe in the *chuche* idea, have been rapidly expanded, and the mass aspiration to realize the victory of the cause of national salvation under the *chuche* banner has today become an unstoppable trend.

Truly, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the guiding sun and benevolent teacher who resplendently brightens the future of the nation, and the immortal *chuche* idea is a resplendent lighthouse, which leads our masses' movement for national salvation and the anti-U.S. cause for independence, reunification, and democratization along the right track, and is the great banner of victory and glory.

This year is a significant, marking the 20th anniversary of the year the SKNDF was launched under the glorious banner of *chuche*. The vanguard fighters of the SKNDF and the patriotic masses of all walks of life are full of indomitable will and faith to brilliantly adorn this historic year by bringing forth a new upturn in the development of the anti-U.S. movement for independence and by opening a decisive phase in the realization of the reunification of the fatherland, based on the confederal system.

Under the banner of the *chuche* idea, we will enhance the leading position and role of the SKNDF, step up the strengthening of the content of the movement for change, and expand the concerted struggle and joint struggle among the masses of all strata, thereby making the blaze of national liberation and national reunification burn and spread powerfully in the colonial land of South Korea, so that we can open a new epoch in the movement for national salvation.

The SKNDF Central Committee, with ardent wishes from all our vanguard fighters and the masses of all walks of life, respectfully wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the nation, the great ideologist and theoretician, and the great inheritor of the *chuche* cause, long life and good health.

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee
[Dated] 16 February 1989, Seoul

SKNDF Slogans on Founding Anniversary
SK1802120089 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Slogans issued by the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) Central Committee on 14 February on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF—read by announcer]

[Text] This year is a significant one, marking the 20th anniversary of the historic launching of our SKNDF under the banner of the *chuche* idea. The SKNDF vanguard fighters and the masses of all walks of life, who mark the founding anniversary on 25 August on the sacred anti-U.S. road for national salvation, proudly look back upon the past of a patriotic struggle and strengthen their invincible resolve and will to attain a new victory.

Over the past 20 years, the SKNDF, which was born in the flames of struggle, has grown to militant ranks with an orderly organizational and ideological system, valiantly hewing out the grim path of the anti-U.S. and

antidictatorial movement for national salvation, and has been strengthened into vanguard ranks, which always share weal and woe with the masses and fight and win victory with them.

With the immortal *chuche* idea as its guide, the leadership status and role of the SKNDF have been extraordinarily enhanced; the main forces of the reform movement have rapidly grown; and the sacred anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification has ushered in a historic turning point.

Developing our reform movement into a higher stage and leading it toward victory are the absolute wishes of national history and the unanimous will of the masses.

This year, our masses are assigned the heavy task of adopting the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation, independence, and reunification as a foundation and of combining it with the antifascist struggle for democratization.

We should make this year, which concludes the eighties, shine by opening a new epoch in developing the anti-U.S. movement for independence through a fierce struggle and by effecting a decisive phase in realizing independent reunification on the basis of the confederal system.

By reflecting the pressing demands of the situation and the unanimous aspirations of the popular masses, the SKNDF Central Committee, the guiding force of the South Korean masses, releases the following slogans on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF.

1. Let us advance along the single road of *chuche*, upholding the sun of the nation.

The fate and future of the nation depend on the greatness of the leader [*yongdoja*].

1) Let us cherish deep in our hearts the pride in upholding respected and beloved President Kim Il-song as the great top leader [*yongsu*] of the nation.

2) Let us ardently revere and follow sagacious leader Secretary Kim Chong-il, who guides the nation to a shining future.

3) Long live President Kim Il-song, the sun saving the world and people and legendary hero.

4) Long live Secretary Kim Chong-il, the sagacious guide of the nation.

The great *chuche* idea is a worldwide trend of thought in the era of independence and the guiding idea of mankind. The immortal *chuche* idea is a leading guideline that delineates the theories, strategies, and tactics of the South Korean reform movement and is a torch that illuminates the path of pioneering the fate of the masses.

5) Let us firmly arm our spirit with the great *chuche* idea.

6) Let us resolutely defend and ardently advocate for the *chuche* idea, the idea of national independence.

7) Let us powerfully wage the movement for independence, democracy, and reunification under the rays of the *chuche* idea.

8) Long live the ever-victorious and invincible *chuche* idea.

With the *chuche* idea as its guiding idea, the SKNDF personifies the aspirations and opinions of the South Korean masses in an organizational manner and works as the patriotic vanguard unit of the South Korean reform movement.

9) All masses who seek independence, democracy, and reunification, firmly unite yourselves around the SKNDF.

10) Let us strengthen the main force of the reform movement with the SKNDF as its core.

11) Long live the SKNDF, the organizer and encourager of the South Korean reform movement.

2. Let us accelerate the three-point struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The anti-U.S. cause of independence is the banner of national liberation and the basic aim of the reform movement. Independence and a key to reunification and democracy lie in realizing the anti-U.S. cause of independence.

12) The present is an era of independence. Let us not subordinate ourselves to Yankees, but restore national sovereignty through the anti-U.S. struggle.

13) It is not conceivable for the country with a 5,000-year history to be subordinated to the United States. Let us reject the domination of the United States and save the country through struggle.

14) The United States is the ringleader of the Kwangju murder. Let us punish Yankees and avenge the grudge of the fellow countrymen.

15) Let us banish the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, the headquarters of a colonial intelligence rule.

16) Is occupation also protection? Let us expel Yankee aggression troops.

17) If it is hit by nuclear weapons, the nation will be ruined. Let us join in banishing nuclear weapons.

18) Send nuclear weapons back to the United States. Let us turn South Korea into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

19) Let us break away from the economic domination of the United States and save the national economy.

20) Let us check the U.S. pressure to open our market through struggle.

21) Let us banish Yankee culture, which undermines the national mettle.

22) Let us eradicate the U.S. colonial rule and establish an independent national regime.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the sole way for national revival and the supreme national task. North-South reunification is not an idealistic goal, but a pressing practical task for national unity.

23) National division is national ruin. Let us accomplish the sacred cause of reunification through independence, peace, and great national unity.

24) Concocting two Koreas is the greatest crime against the nation. Let us ruin the northern policy that seeks two Koreas.

25) What does the theory of "phases" mean when we are thirsty for reunification? Let us not be deceived by the theory of "phases" for division, but march toward reunification.

26) Anticommunism and anti-North are an antireunification and splittist theory. Let us ruin the anticommunist state policy and establish a reunification-oriented policy.

27) Let us reject the "Team Spirit" exercise and ease tension between the North and the South.

28) Let us correctly perceive the North where national (welfare is realized) and realize coalition with communism and the North.

29) How can dialogue be monopolized now that the masters of reunification have become obvious? Let us broaden a channel of dialogue to achieve reunification.

30) The North and the South are the same, and the nation is single. Let us pool the strength of the fellow countrymen in the North and the South to reunify the country through the confederal system.

31) Reunification through the confederal system is the common will of the masses in the North and the South. Let us establish an independent and neutral confederal state of Koryo.

The antidictatorial struggle for democratization is a factor that prompts the anti-U.S. cause of independence and an urgent task for national salvation and reunification.

32) No Tae-u-style democratization is a synonym for intelligence and suppressive politics. Let us eradicate the fascist rule and realize democratic politics.

33) No Tae-u is a ringleader of the Fifth Republic's irregularities and the Kwangju murder. Let us punish both Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

34) It is inconceivable to talk about democratization without eliminating the legacies of the Fifth Republic. Let us remove the remnants of the Fifth Republic and establish a democratic regime.

35) It is ridiculous to talk about an era of ordinary people in which fascist clubs are wielded. Abolish all fascist evil laws and suppressive organs. Military dictatorship, step down from power.

36) Prisoners of conscience are not the hostages of the dictatorial regime. Release and reinstate all prisoners.

37) Democratization without freedom of thought is vain. Let us obtain freedom of study and dissemination of progressive ideas.

38) Let us realize the legalization of the SKNDF, the defender of the true interests of the South Korean masses.

39) Let us bury the No Tae-u pro-U.S. military regime through a nationwide resistance.

3. Let us further develop the mass struggle of all walks of life.

Workers, the working class is the main force of the South Korean reform movement and the decisive force of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

40) Workers should recognize the heavy historic task assigned to them and turn out to the van of the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

41) Let us cut off the colonial chain of the United States with the hammers of the working class and ring the bell of national liberation.

42) Let us form democratic labor unions and revitalize the labor movement.

43) Let us abolish the evil labor laws and obtain the three labor rights.

44) Let us frustrate the violence of company-saving units that perpetrate white terrorism.

45) Let us object to a low-wage labor and achieve the minimum wage system.

46) Let us expel multinational enterprises which obliterate the national economy and profiteer.

47) Four million poor people in the urban area should obtain their rights to survival through struggle hand in hand with workers.

Peasants, you are the ally of the working class and the main force of the South Korean reform movement.

48) Peasants should more powerfully turn out in the anti-U.S. movement for national liberation hand in hand with the working masses.

49) Let us reject the patronized agricultural cooperatives and form democratic ones.

50) Let us overthrow the plunderous regime that makes us farm and kills us in debts.

51) Let us boycott the repayment of debts and check the import of foreign products.

52) Let us reject the low-price rice purchase system that forces sacrifice on peasants.

Fishermen, you are the oppressed and exploited masses and the driving force of the South Korean reform movement.

53) Let us reject patronized fisheries cooperatives and form democratic ones.

54) Let us object to war exercises that jeopardize the survival of fishermen.

55) Let us expel Yankees, who have divided the 1,000-ri fishing ground, and freely catch fish in our own sea.

Youths and students, whom our masses are proud of, you are members of the core unit, which opens a breakthrough at the van of the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation, and key forces that perform a leading role in the movement for independence, democracy, and reunification.

56) Let us open a new way of advance in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial resistance for national salvation, upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea.

57) You young lions, standard-bearers of the mass resistance, should ignite the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and take the lead in the movement for independence and reunification.

58) Let us eliminate the anticommunist educational system that militarizes campuses and incites North-South confrontation.

59) Let us march toward the Chonji of Mt Paektu. Come to the Paeknoktam of Mt Halla.

60) Pyongyang, the city of festival, calls us. Let us display feats through the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and go to the site of the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students.

61) Let us realize firm worker-student solidarity and vitalize a joint struggle.

62) Youths and students should become ardent advocates and disseminators of the *chuche* idea.

Intellectuals who advocate for truth and justice and disseminate progressive idea are a main force of the South Korean reform movement.

63) Let us actively take part in the anti-U.S. movement for independence with the single-hearted desire for national salvation.

64) Professors should become educators who nurture those students who seek justice and patriotism.

65) Let us become patriots who fight together with the beloved students.

66) Journalists should reject patronized mass media and obtain freedom of speech and freedom of press.

67) Let us encourage the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation with the pen and broadcast of patriotism.

68) Writers should become front-runners who implant the consciousness of independence through a masses-oriented literature.

Women who account for half of the population, you are also the masters of the reform movement and those who push ahead with it.

69) Women, you should awaken yourself to being a main force of the social reform movement and take part in the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

70) Let us expand the struggle to release the prisoners of conscience into a social movement for their families.

Small and medium-size merchants and businessmen, you are also a driving force of the movement for national liberation.

71) Let us reject foreign monopoly capital that obliterate national capital.

72) Let us oppose the treacherous regime that gives privileges to comprador tycoons and oppresses small and medium-size business firms.

73) Let us prevent the import of foreign products through the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle and defend our own shops and business firms.

Patriotic soldiers, you should not become a treacherous army that follows the orders of the United States and Chongwadae, but a patriotic army that serves the nation and the masses.

74) Let us turn back to the side of the nation and the masses through a declaration of conscience.

75) Let us restore the prerogative of supreme command from the aggressors and put an end to the occupation of the U.S. troops.

76) There is no enemy in the North. Let us reject war exercises for northward invasion and redirect the guns at Yankee aggressors.

77) Let us not forget the crime in Kwangju, but punish murdermaniac No Tae-u.

Patriotic religious men with justice and national conscience, you are a powerful force of the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation.

78) The United States is not an angel. Let us banish satan Yankees through the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation.

79) Let us revive the spirit of the June resistance and overthrow the pro-U.S. military regime, which oppresses religion.

80) Let us punish No Tae-u, who spoils a Buddhist temple by offering Chon Tu-hwan as a refugee.

81) Let us make churches, cathedrals, and Buddhist temples sacred places to preach on independence, democracy, and reunification.

Patriotic and democratic figures of each party, grouping, and walk of life, the South Korean situation, which has reached an important phase of change, demands a more valiant advance of democratic figures from all strata.

82) It is time to fulfill the heavy duty of the times by transcending differences in parties, factions, political views, ideas, and religions. Let us actively take part in the sacred anti-U.S. cause of national salvation, independence, and reunification with a single-hearted patriotic desire.

83) Let us tear down the anticommunist and anti-North barriers and advance along a wider road of collaboration and reunification in coalition with communism and the North.

84) Overseas compatriots, colonial South Korea has been turned into the front of the anti-U.S. struggle. Let us fight with overflowing optimism and faith, upholding the anti-U.S. banner.

85) Let us actively join in the nation-saving struggle of the South Korean masses and wage the movement for national reunification together.

86) The masses of all walks of life, our struggle for national salvation proceeds and develops amid the struggle of progressive mankind all over the world and in close solidarity with it. Let us fight in firm unity with the masses of all countries in the world who defend independence.

4. Let us awaken the masses to consciousness, organize them, and develop the struggle into a mass struggle. Awakening the masses to consciousness is the starting point of the reform movement and a guarantee for its victory. The reform movement is initiated by awakening the people to progressive ideas and wins victory with those whose consciousness has been armed with them.

87) Let us awaken the masses to the consciousness of independence under the banner of the chuche idea.

88) Let us uproot the idea of worshipping the United States and foster the consciousness of national independence.

89) A nation with a strong national pride is invincible. Let us reject national nihilism and arm ourselves with the nation-best spirit.

90) Let us increase the ranks of advocates for the chuche idea and imbue the masses with the truth of the reform movement.

91) Let us awaken all masses to consciousness in the way of one awakening 10, 10 awakening 100, and 100 awakening 1,000.

Organizing the masses is a basic way for pooling the strength of the oppressed masses.

92) Let us organize workers, peasants, and youths and students and strengthen the three main units.

93) Let us build masses's organizations which grass-roots trust and follow.

94) Steel is tempered in fire. Let us form an organization amid struggle and develop its militant nature amid struggle.

95) Let us unite ourselves under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, transcending differences in ideas, political views, parties, factions, properties, religions, and provinces.

96) Nationwide unity lies in the united front. Let us form an all-people national democratic united front.

97) The might of struggle lies in participation of a wide range of masses. Let us refrain from a radical struggle of a minority (?vanguard) and realize the generalization of struggle.

98) Let us expand a joint struggle of solidarity of all walks of life and make this spring a season for the sacred struggle for national salvation.

99) Hesitation and compromise are death. Let us expedite the victory of the movement for national salvation through a struggle without a halt.

100) Long live the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF.

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee
[Dated] 14 February, 1989, Seoul

South Korea

Preparations Under Way for President Bush Visit

Police To Beef Up Security

SK2402021489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 24 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Police are beefing up security around government agencies, the American Embassy and other facilities as radical students and dissidents plan to launch a simultaneous surprise attack to embarrass U.S. President Bush who is slated to arrive next Monday.

A police spokesman said riot police will be placed on maximum alert between 9 a.m. Saturday and midnight Monday to preempt possible seizures of public buildings and other attacks by militant students and dissidents.

According to police, Chonminnyon, the Coalition for a National Democratic Movement, is planning to stage massive demonstrations or attack public buildings in Seoul, Pusan and other provincial cities to protest President Bush's visit to Korea.

Chondaehyop, the National Council of Student Representatives, Sochongnyon and other radical student groups are predicted to join forces in protest rallies and demonstrations, police sources said.

Bush is to make a five-day trip that will include China and south Korea after attending the funeral of Japanese Emp. Hirohito today.

Security is strengthened around American housing complexes in Itaewon and other areas police regard as possible major targets of attacks by students and other radicals.

Members of Sochongnyon plan to hold separate rallies on university campuses next Monday to protest President Bush's visit to Korea and then march to the National Assembly building where the U.S. president will deliver a speech, police sources said.

They also will launch a campaign to make calls or exchange correspondence opposing to Bush's visit here.

Unconfirmed reports say farmers and labor activists are planning to hold massive gatherings protesting against American pressure on the opening of Korean markets.

Seriously concerned, government agencies as well as police officers have discussed ways to cope with any attacks by radicals.

Meanwhile, independence fighters' associations and women's organizations yesterday held rallies criticizing the government for sending an official delegation to the funeral of Japan's late Emperor Hirohito.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, the head of the delegation, left for Japan yesterday.

Officials Comment on Visit

SK2402054389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT
24 Feb 89

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 24 (YONHAP)—U.S. President George Bush has extended his flying visit to Seoul by 90 minutes in a move to help his South Korean hosts save face.

South Korean officials, who are particularly unhappy that Bush's visit will be the shortest ever by a U.S. President, said Friday that they have succeeded in extending the itinerary to six hours.

Diplomats in Seoul say the unusually short visit indicates the uneasy relationship between Seoul and Washington.

Foreign Ministry sources sought to emphasize that it took "many" meetings with an advance team of protocol aides, who flew into Seoul on Feb. 16 to fix the details of Bush's stay, to prolong the stopover.

The revised itinerary calls for Air Force One to touch down at noon Monday, 30 minutes earlier than previously scheduled, and to take off at 6 p.m., an hour later than the original time.

Bush will spend the first three hours at the presidential residence, Chongwadae, for lunch with President No Tae-u.

In the absence of urgent bilateral issues, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, the two presidents are likely to exchange overall views rather than try to draw out any agreement on security cooperation and trade problems.

In addition, No and Bush will discuss how to help South Korea improve ties with the Soviet Union, China and East European nations.

Diplomats predict that Bush will call for a more prudent approach to ties with the Soviet Union, citing his experience with Moscow.

They say the two have no differences in principle on South Korean policy, but concerns have grown in the United States over the speed of Seoul's rapprochement with Moscow.

Bush, coming from a three-day visit to Beijing, is expected to brief No on the Chinese position on inter-Korean relations as well as on ties between Seoul and Beijing.

The tight itinerary as well as concerns over anti-American street demonstrations will keep Bush in the air throughout his stay as he helicopters between events.

After lunch with No, Bush will fly by helicopter to the National Assembly to deliver a speech and meet with Assembly and opposition party leaders.

Bush is expected to emphasize continuity in the relationship between South Korea and the United States despite anti-American sentiment and to express his support for democratization.

A reception for Americans living in South Korea is scheduled for Bush after the visit to the National Assembly and a tour of a U.S. military facility is also included in Bush's itinerary.

U.S. Paper Cited on Base Relocation Plan

SK2402012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Korea and the United States are expected to make substantial progress on relocation of the U.S. bases in Seoul to rural areas during talks between President No Tae-u and U.S. President George Bush on Feb. 27, an influential U.S. daily reported Wednesday.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, quoting U.S. officials, said the summit talks between Bush and President No will focus on pending issues such as anti-Americanism and trade friction.

In particular, there will be substantial progress in the relocation plan, given that the matter has been stirring anti-Americanism here, the daily reported.

There have been reports here that the bases will be relocated in a southern area near Taejon.

Foreign Ministry officials here ruled out the possibility of the two leaders going into specifics on issues like the base relocation, citing the shortness of Bush's four-hour stopover here on the way back home after his visit to China.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR also reported in its Wednesday edition that Bush would reconfirm the U.S. government's security commitment to Korea during his talks with No.

The paper said Bush would express support for Korea's democratization and the much-vaunted "northern policy" calling for improved ties with socialist countries.

But at the same time, Bush will call for wider opening of Korean markets to U.S. commodities, the paper said.

Measures To Cope With U.S. Trade Pressure
SK2202105689 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 21 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Pressure and Our Measure To Cope With It—Draw a Line Between What We Can and Cannot Accept"]

[Text] Recently it has been anticipated that the ROK-U.S. trade friction will become more acute this year, and specific signs of this have already begun to emerge. The news that the ROK-U.S. communication negotiations failed, with the enforcement of the new trade law of the United States, casts dark clouds over the future of trade relations between the two countries.

With this failure of negotiation, the U.S. Trade Representative is very likely to designate in its report to Congress on 23 February that the ROK is a country requiring prior negotiations. The ROK-U.S. negotiations held in Washington in connection with the opening of the ROK communication market failed in its attempt to reach a compromise over the 12 items demanded by the U.S. side. Therefore, it is now almost certain that the ROK will be designated as a country against which sanctions can be taken according to the new U.S. trade law and that the ROK will be subjected to indiscriminate trade retaliation by the United States if the dispute is not resolved in the forthcoming investigation of unfair practices and in negotiations.

According to our correspondents' report, not only were the U.S. demands in the ROK-U.S. trade negotiation very unilateral and extensive, but the U.S. attitude in the negotiation lacked the spirit of compromise.

For example, the U.S. demand that a third country's corporation or organization of which a 10-percent share percent is held by a U.S. individual or corporation be acknowledged as a U.S. person, thus expanding the concept of a U.S. person, must be an unreasonable demand.

Also, we are told that the U.S. side maintained a unilateral, high-handed attitude of negotiation when negotiations were held about communications services, one of the items to be discussed. It is the common practice of countries to restrict the participation of foreign enterprises on the grounds that it is management of state information and that it is an ultra-modern industry; however, the U.S. side rejected our partial concession of the 12 items and demanded a package settlement.

Since the ROK is not even in the stage of infancy with regard to the items discussed in these negotiations, such as the value-added communication business, we think the U.S. side should admit that time is needed for the ROK to form an industrial base and to make relevant laws for the opening of the communications market and that it should demand gradual market opening.

This atmosphere of confrontation in ROK-U.S. trade results primarily from our increased trade surplus with the United States.

However, the U.S. trade partners are not totally responsible for the U.S. trade deficit. The United States should first reflect on the fact that its trade deficit results largely from its lost competitiveness caused by late delivery of goods, avoidance of mending defects, lack of kindness, and so forth, as well as its prices and technology.

The United States considers the ROK to be a country of unfair international trade practices. Then we would like to question whether the United States is certainly a country practicing fair international trade. The IMF (International Monetary Fund) defined that the U.S. protectionist trade stands in about the same rank with the average of such practice of the countries of the world. The CSE (the consumers' association for sound economy), which is an organization of U.S. consumers, noted in its recent report that the U.S. protectionist barrier, such as high tariffs, import restriction by quotas, and the partial restriction on the activities of foreign enterprises, gives an added burden to U.S. enterprises and consumers.

Any country, including the United States, takes necessary steps to a greater or lesser degree to protect its industries and enterprises. It is unreasonable that the United States should assume the attitude of unilaterally solving everything at one stroke without regard to the internal situation of the other party to the negotiation. It should be borne in mind that this high-handed attitude of negotiation can hurt the other party's feelings and can lead to anti-Americanism.

The government should not continue to make concessions out of the consciousness of retaliatory measures, but should resolutely appeal to world opinion if it finds an unjust U.S. action, take such positive steps as filing a suit with the GATT, and maintain a composed attitude of minimizing the side effects by keeping step with other countries.

No Tae-u Briefs Press on Interim Appraisal Plans
SK2402094389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT
24 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 24 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Friday he will decide on an interim appraisal of his presidency after the National Assembly goes into recess March 2.

The president didn't say whether he will link the evaluation to a vote of confidence, which could lead to his early retirement.

"The interim appraisal, as I pledged to the people, should be conducted in a way that helps the development of the nation," the president said in a press meeting on the first anniversary of his inauguration.

No said he will make a decision on the evaluation after consulting with the opposition, which has demanded that No should be subject to the result of the appraisal.

On the timing of the evaluation, No said, "I will eagerly conduct it right now if the people want me to do so. The decision will be based on public opinion polls."

No will probably announce his decision in mid-March, a ruling party source said.

Asked if he has plans to meet with opposition leaders, No said he is willing to discuss the interim appraisal at any time they want.

"If the people want me to hold a national referendum, I will do it without minding whether I can win, whether I can get more than half of the ballots," No said.

The president, however, hinted that he may not opt for a confidence vote in his presidency.

"I don't think I can resolve all problems only based on my own will. And I cannot act against the Constitution," No said when asked if it would be unconstitutional for him to resign if he were to lose the national referendum.

Political analysts construed this as a sign of his intention not to link the appraisal with a vote of confidence.

Some officials from the ruling Democratic Justice Party do not want No to resign even if he loses the confidence vote.

They assert that the Constitution contains no articles stipulating that the president must resign if he loses a national referendum.

Opposition parties have stated that the interim appraisal should be a vote of confidence in No's presidency. But the opposition appears to have backed down in response to repeated suggestions by the ruling camp that the interim appraisal could lead to a new political order, possibly forcing the retirement of the three Kims—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil. It reasons that since their parties hold a combined Assembly majority they share responsibility for political and state affairs.

The interim assessment is a major political burden for the No government. He pledged during his election campaign in 1987 that if elected he would undergo an interim evaluation after the Seoul Olympics and that if he lost he would take full responsibility, including early retirement. The rare election pledge was an attempt to overcome a deficit in the polls just before election day.

No also expressed hope that the rival parties will compromise on the issue of his disgraced predecessor, Chon Tu-hwan.

"The former president went into a life of seclusion and all his brothers and most of his relatives were arrested. There is no precedent for this in previous administrations," No said, adding that he hopes the ruling and opposition parties reach a political compromise on the matter.

No denied rumors that the government and the ruling party may seek a constitutional amendment transforming the current presidential government system into a parliamentary cabinet system.

He said he was not in a position to refer to the matter.

No reaffirmed that he intends to deal sternly with violence and left-leaning forces.

Further on Mid-Term Appraisal

SK2402005289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday gave strong indications that the mid-term assessment of his leadership is imminent by directing the ruling camp to start making complete preparations for it.

"I hope the (governing) party and the administration get thoroughly prepared to hold the interim appraisal at any time," No instructed the hierarchy of the Democratic Justice Party and the government in a joint meeting at Chongwadae.

It was the first time that President No has given directions to ruling camp leaders to brace themselves for holding the assessment. During the presidential election campaign in December, 1987, No promised voters he would let them judge his leadership.

Although President No did not elaborate on the timing and formula of the appraisal, his remarks are drawing widespread attention from political circles.

Opposition parties have mounted incessant political offensives against No, accusing him of being indecisive in presenting a clear-cut political timetable in regard to the outstanding political issue.

The mid-term assessment is currently thought to be timed for March.

President over the joint conference on the occasion of his first inauguration anniversary, No stressed, "The party and the administration should demonstrate extraordinary determination in working for national development at this historical turning point in Korea's history."

He added, "During the past turbulent year, we have done various works we can be proud of, such as progress in democracy and the northern policy, the remarkable

economic development and improvement in inter-Korean relations. By freshly making up your mind, the party and the administration should make efforts in other areas which need to be developed."

Calling violence, dogmatism and forces scheming to overthrow the free democratic system "enemies" to democratic progress, No made it clear that the government will take the harshest measures against anti-state elements, saying, "In no way will violence be tolerated and the attempt to topple the democratic system cannot be accommodated within the order of democracy."

He urged the administration to up-root violent crimes by using the strong power of the state, stressing, "The urgent task is to establish law and order at any cost."

No warned that he will take stern disciplinary action against those in responsible posts if they fail to fulfill their duty. He reiterated his instruction that the masterminds behind the violent farmers' demonstration in front of the National Assembly should be thoroughly tracked down and punished.

The Chief Executive then deplored political forces that are "inciting violence rather than reining in it."

Saying that the government will continue to make efforts to seek rapprochement in South-North ties "with patience and sincerity," No strongly urged North Korea to shed its attitude of concentrating on political propaganda and respond sincerely to Seoul's effort.

He said, "If North Korea attempts to make ill use of our efforts for the purpose of creating anti-Americanism and social unrest in the South, it will betray 60 million people who want national unification."

No told the participants that emphasis on operating state affairs should be placed on the three tasks—the settlement of democracy, improving the people's welfare and developing longterm policies to prepare for the 21st century.

No said, the controversy over the past should be brought to an early end, so that practical actions for local autonomy, self-reliance in education and fair sharing of political funds should be pushed ahead.

Students Charged for Bombing Governor's House
SK2402014289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—Police investigating the firebombing of the Chollanam-to governor's residence sought arrest warrants yesterday for two students of Honam College including Yi Chung-chae, 22, a freshman in the department of law on charges of violation of the Anti-Arson Law.

A group of militant students set ablaze the official mansion of the province governor, raiding the residence and pelting it with petrol bombs on Wednesday morning.

Police placed on the wanted list Chin Kang-pil, 22, a junior in the Korean language department of the college, and 20 other students on similar charges.

The 32 members of the student suicide squad, police revealed, decided to destroy the mansion at a meeting held at the office of the student council chairman at the college at about 6:30 p.m. Tuesday before raiding the residence.

Yi Chung-chae was quoted as saying to the police the students fiercely denounced at the meeting the "pawns" of the Fifth Republic had plotted every sort of corruption and misdeed against the people in the mansion.

Arrest Warrants Issued for Union Leaders
SK1802012289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Judge Cho Hui-tae of the Seoul District Criminal Court Thursday issued five of six arrest warrants that prosecutors had sought for labor unionists who allegedly violated the National Security Law.

The five warrants are for Son Hyong-min, 30, Yi Tong-chin, 29, Sin Chong-kil, 31, Yi Song-u, 29, and Ko Nam-sok, 31, all dropouts of Seoul-based universities who have been engaged in the underground labor movement.

But the court rejected a warrant for Kim Tong-ho, 25, a dropout of Chungang University, on the grounds that Kim was a mere participant in and novice to the underground labor union movement.

Last June, they were taken by the National Police Headquarters for investigation on suspicion of organizing a pro-North Korean labor group.

This was the first time since President No Tae-u took office in 1987 that the court has issued warrants on charges of violating the National Security Law.

The law, which was originally designed to ban espionage activities, has been abused and misused to curb dissidents' activities.

All of them are leaders of Innohoe, the Democratic Committee of Workers in Inchon and Puchon Regions, which was formed last June.

Prosecution Closes Probe on Yoido Protest
SK2402013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Prosecutors yesterday virtually put an end to their probes into the Feb. 13 violent rally by farmers calling for farm policy reform, failing to establish what they believe to be "connections" between dissident groups and militant farmers' organizations for irrigation tax boycott.

Even though the probe was focused on revealing the behind-the-scene alliance of dissidents, students and farmers for the rally, one of the most powerful showoffs of the farming population in recent years, prosecutors could not obtain any convincing evidence.

In the initial stage of the investigation, senior prosecutor Kim Ki-su said all persons involved in the mobilization of ralliers and in masterminding the violence would be harshly dealt with.

He said last week that Chonminnyon (National Alliance for Democratic Movement) and Sochongnyon (Federation of Seoul Student Councils) were believed to have collaborated with militant farmers.

Still wanted by prosecutors are Yi Yu-nin, leader of the red pepper farmers' group; Yi Yong-sun, co-chairwoman of the largest dissident organization Chonminnyon; and Yim Chong-sok, acting leader of the radical student group Sochongnyon.

During the 10-day investigation, prosecutors and police detained 474 farmers, dissidents and radical students across the country. Of them, six were indicted for violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations as well as using violence at the rally, 11 were booked without physical detention and 17 were sent to summary courts.

The others were released as prosecutors failed to find evidence.

Witnesses Claim Soldiers Shot From Helicopters
SK2402010889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Unilateral testimony yesterday from victims of the 1980 Kwangju incident have dominated a "limping" parliamentary hearing on the tragedy with 13 witnesses condemning the atrocities committed by the then martial law troops.

The hearing, the 15th of its kind, was boycotted again by the ruling Democratic Justice Party which opposed any more hearings after the 13th one on Jan. 26 and wants to conclude the House probe into the bloodshed.

The opposition camp, which dominates the National Assembly, is holding the hearing, scheduled for three days from Wednesday, despite the DJP's boycott.

Originally 17 witnesses, chosen by the opposition parties, were to appear before the hearing yesterday, but four failed to do so. They were ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, lawyer Hong Nam-sun, Chang Se-tong and Kim Chae-myong.

Chang, Chon's former chief bodyguard, and Kim, an assistant staff member at Army Headquarters during the incident, are now jailed on other criminal charges.

A witness, who participated in the "democratic uprising" and was then a Buddhist monk and whose lower extremities are paralyzed as a result of being wounded, claimed that the Kwangju incident took place under an intentional plot by some "political soldiers."

Testifying from his wheelchair, Yi Kwang-yong said, "Some soldiers scouted the Chonnam University campus on May 15 and foreign missionaries lecturing at colleges did not report from May 15. All firearms were collected by authorities before May 18," he said.

Yi also testified, "I saw a helicopter fire at random at around 2-2:30 p.m. on May 21." Witnesses from the military strongly denied such an incident in previous hearings.

Other witnesses, Sin Kyong-chin and Pak Pyong-yul, then students, claimed that they saw paratroopers stab citizens with their bayonets, contradicting earlier testimony from military leaders that martial law soldiers never used their bayonets.

Son Ki-suk, then professor at Chonnam University, said that the martial law command "isolated Kwangju and branded the citizens as rioters in order to distort the Kwangju incident as they pleased.

He said that the soldiers treated the citizens worse than their enemies.

In particular, witness Sin Kyong-chin argued that "there should be no sanctuary in the investigation of the incident and anyone who is found to have been involved should be punished according to the law."

"If Chon (ex-president Chon Tu-hwan) appears before the Assembly and bares the whole truth, repenting his misdeeds, I intend to forgive him," he said.

Employers, Labor Group Differ on Wage Hike
SK1802012989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] The Korea Employers' Federation (KEF) yesterday recommended that workers' monthly wage be increased by an average of 10.9 percent this year, far lower than the 26.8 percent increase demanded by the Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

The proposal was put forward at the 20th KEF general meeting at the Westin Chosun Hotel after federation members adopted the "'89 Declaration" for Management" to protect the management right from labor disputes.

Meeting the press, KEF chairman Yi Tong-chan said his federation will raise workers' wage from an 8.9 percent minimum to a 12.9 percent maximum, which averages out to 10.9 percent.

Yi said high-growth industries will raise their workers' wage by a range of 11.0 to 12.9 percent, those which maintain average economic growth by 10.9 percent and the declining industries 8.9 to 10.8 percent.

He said that the federation's proposal fully reflects such factors as industries' productivity and inflation. According to Yi, it is the first time, in five years that the federation has proposed a raise higher than 10 percent.

Meanwhile, the federation, in its Managers' Declaration, said that "wages will not be given to workers who do not work."

The declaration also made it clear that the management right will not become the target of collective bargaining between labor and management.

Yi said the federation will render all its energy to settling all labor-related problems through dialogue with workers on a cooperative basis.

Government Source Says North To Continue Talks
SK1902011489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Feb 89 p 2

[Excerpt] North Korea will not suspend the second preparatory contact for meetings between south and north high-ranking officials set for March 2, a government source said yesterday.

The source said Pyongyang has hinted its intention to continue the preparatory talks during the 446th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) at Panmunjom truce village Feb. 13. [passage omitted]

Chong Chu-yong on Joint Investment in Mt Kumgang
SK2302134989 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 23 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Appearing in the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Reunification Committee on 22 February, Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, stated that it is desirable to induce foreign capital, including from the United States, Japan, and West Germany, for the development of Mt Kumgang for the secure remittance of overseas investment returns. He also said that he reached an oral agreement with the North Korean side on this issue during his first visit there.

Chairman Chong also said that the outline of detailed plans for the development of Mt Kumgang will take form only after he visits North Korea four or five more times and discusses the plans in the future. He said that at present one should be neither optimistic nor pessimistic. He added that he thinks the North Korean side's agreement to the protocol is valid and not some sort of trick.

Pyongyang Prepares for World Youth Festival
SK2202011089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Feb 89 pp 1, 2

[By staff reporter Pyon Chang-sop: "Pyongyang Festival Zeroes in on Anti-American Drive"]

[Text] North Koreans, intent on hosting World Festival of youth and Students, were all out to get the right to play host to the festival during the Moscow festival in July, 1985.

As Pyongyang was awarded the host ticket in February last year, it formed a preparatory committee on the festival a month later, assigning the committee to all the jobs needed to hold the sports festival.

Pyongyang already designated Sundays falling on the first week of every month as support days for the festival as part of its efforts to foster a nationwide festive climate among the people by opening various festival-related events.

Noticeably, Nov. 5, 1988 to April 30 this year has been designated as "a grand national festival" period. So far, over 8 million students and youths from towns and cities across North Korea have been mobilized, according to Pyongyang Radio.

The festival events break down into political, cultural, economic, athletic and art programs, and academic seminars are due to be held in eight different forum centers.

What is noteworthy is that those seminars to be opened at the first, second and third forum focus on such topics as arms reduction, a nuclear-free world, anti-imperialism, socialistic progress, democracy and the non-aligned movement, a sharp pointer to the political orientation of the festival.

In particular, the festival sponsors plan to operate anti-imperialistic courts, international solidarity markets, and anti-apartheid courts in connection with the political events.

Topics up for discussion at other forums include human rights, women's rights, new technology, and environmental protection.

The sports facilities under construction or in completion, include the 25,000-seat Angol Gymnasium in Pyongyang with nine indoor stadiums as well as press center and athletes' dining hall. These facilities were dedicated last September, taking three years to construct.

The mammoth Nungnado Gymnasium sports complex near the Taedong River, which can accommodate up to 150,000 people, is still under construction. Speculations are rife, however, that the construction of the Nungnado stadium, which started in July, 1986, has come upon a snag due to financing problems.

To accommodate the incoming festival family, Pyongyang is currently building three top-class hotels including one titled "The 105-story Hotel" with 3,000 rooms. One tourist hotel and the 20-story Angol Yogwan with 400 rooms were dedicated last September.

North Korea is reportedly mobilizing soldiers for construction of such sports facilities under such slogans as "200-day Fight," as it has done in the past.

As for cultural facilities, Pyongyang is learned to have built five theaters in Pyongyang alone, including the International Movie House, and is preparing various stage dramas featuring Kim Il-song's "heroic" works and "revolutionary" operas.

Meanwhile, North Korea has set up an international satellite communications center in Pyongyang (covering 3,600 pyong in floor space) that is hooked up to the host satellite over the Indian Ocean.

Located on a riverside near Pyongyang, the International Communications Center, reportedly nearing completion, is expected to serve as the communications nerve center for reporters coming to cover the sports festival.

On top of these sports facilities, North Korea is in the process of giving a new face to the streets leading to major stadiums, building apartments and amenity facilities.

According to a report released by the national unification Board here, North Korea is pouring some 320,000 copies of 40 kinds of publicity literature into about 140 countries around the world.

These publications include pamphlets like "Pyongyang Guide," post cards, calendars, picture exhibitions, tourist books on general tips on North Korea.

The newly inaugurated monthly "Festival News" is totally dedicated to dispensing all the information there concerning the Pyongyang sports event and its preparations.

Besides, the Pyongyang authorities are learned to be busy training interpreters in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German to help the incoming Pyongyang games family during the July 1-7 festival period.

Other preparations include a public bid for the best design of the main stage of the Pyongyang festival center, production of 200 handicraft works and 2,000 stamp designs, hairstyle, clothing and shoe designs for the participating members, and rearing of thousands of pigeons at schools to be released into the sky during the opening ceremony.

In what appears to have taken its cue from the Seoul Olympics, a 20-meter by 17-meter "river stage" will be set up on the Taedong River, linking the Ongnyu bridge and Taedong bridge over the river.

At the opening ceremony, 24 celebration songs will be aired throughout the main stadium, including "Welcome to Pyongyang," and "Masters of Future, Youths and Students!"

North Korean watchers note that behind Pyongyang's hosting of the costly festival despite its sagging economy lies its ambition to offset the Seoul Olympic Games last September and tie up the loose ends of the North Korean people's support for the successor line of Kim Il-song and his heir-apparent son Chong-il.

But beyond that goes the popular belief that the Pyongyang sports festival will be the largest propaganda event ever for furthering the cause of "anti-imperialism" that North Korea has long equated with the U.S. presence in the South.

Before and after hosting the festival, Pyongyang has been trumpeting its clarion call for withdrawal of the U.S. troops in the South, arms reductions, discontinuation of the annual ROK-U.S. Team Spirit exercise and overthrow of the Seoul government.

'Government's Prudent Northern Policy Steps'

SK2002122089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
19 Feb 89 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Pyong-hyo: "The Government's Prudent Northern Policy Steps"]

[Text] As it entered its second phase following the establishment of diplomatic relations with Hungary, the government's northern policy is being glared at by the interested parties of all stripes at home and abroad.

"The pro-U.S. anticommunist forces" and "the forces that aspire for reunification," among the interested parties at home, have chosen a wait-and-see attitude.

These forces have so far refrained from earnestly criticizing the northern policy in the belief that the policy is in keeping with the general trend of the times, but are keenly watching it with doubtful eyes.

In parallel with this, the United States, while keeping an eye on the Korean Government's northern policy, shows signs of putting the brakes on it when push comes to shove. The U.S. Administration sees the Korean Government's effort to improve its relations with communist countries as doing it no harm as long as it stays in step with the budding detente in Northeast Asia and with its strategy toward the Far East. However, the United States maintains that the Korean Government's rapid escalation of exchanges with the Soviet Union has an unacceptable aspect.

In particular, the United States cannot avoid being very sensitive to the Korean Government's joining in the development of Siberia.

When Korea takes part in the development of Siberia, capital will flow into the Soviet Union, along with manpower and technology, in such forms as joint ventures. This will fortify the forward bases in the eastern part of the Soviet Union and the United States is concerned about the possibility that the fortified forward bases may result in tipping the strategic balance in this region between the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to Bank of Korea statistics, in 1988 Korea posted a nearly \$8.6 billion trade surplus with the United States and a nearly \$4 billion trade deficit with Japan. There are some in the United States who view Korea's effort to join in the development of Siberia from too narrow a focus, that Korea will use the trade surplus it gains from trade with the United States in making up for the deficits with Japan and transfer a considerable amount of the rest to the Soviet Union.

This becomes more persuasive in view of the fact that the "East-West detente" has not led to complete abolition of the confrontational military structure between the United States and the Soviet Union and that the focal point of the scramble for hegemony has simply been shifted from politics to economics. This being the case, the United States is believed to be trying to draw a certain line across Korea's independent approach toward the Soviet Union.

In this regard, Japan finds itself in the same boat with the United States. Over the past several years, Japan has been trying to keep the Soviet Union from making inroads into the Pacific using the development of Siberia as bait. If Korea breaks into this, not only will the defense aspect in Japanese-Soviet relations be rocked, but it will also increase the possibility of the Soviet Union using the "Korea card" accordingly. So, Japan cannot remain a spectator to the warming between Korea and the Soviet Union and it is highly likely that Japan will try to hold the two countries in check by enhancing its influence on them.

In the beginning of the seventies, the United States dealt with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik," however. It is likely that the United States will employ a two-pronged strategy of "support and restraint" toward Korea's northern policy as in the past case of West Germany. On 16 February, William Clark, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, supported Korea's northern policy. His support can be seen as an expression of U.S. strategy as such. U.S. President Bush is also expected to indirectly refer to a mixture of encouragement and concern about Korea's northern policy when he arrives in Seoul on 27 February.

In response to such moves at home and abroad, the government is expected to make public its official stand that "in the future, it will promote the northern policy more prudently and substantively" and devote itself to making visible progress in its relations with such northern

countries as China and the Soviet Union, while appealing to nationalist sentiment in the country to encourage the forces supporting the northern policy to form a united force by taking advantage of the period of delay during which the United States and Japan make an overall judgment of the northern policy and put it into practice.

Meanwhile, the government is also expected sooner or later to take a series of measures designed to clearly set limits for its northern policy in an effort to keep the conservative forces in the United States, Japan, and Korea from becoming restless.

Recently, in fact, there have been noteworthy changes in the government's strategy concerning negotiations with the northern countries. Last 10 February, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Minister of the Economic Planning Board Cho Sun said in unison that "as far as North-South relations are concerned, politics cannot be separated from economics." By this, the government meant to say that it will also employ the strategy of "linkage," a traditional concept in U.S. diplomatic policy.

Our government has already put this strategy of linkage into practice. It is reported to have recently conveyed to the Soviet Union an official stand that "government-to-government relations should be made a precondition for economic exchanges which are in need of each government's support and intervention."

Unlike China and the Soviet Union which have pursued practical exchanges with Korea under the expedient principle of separating politics from economics, Korea has now put across its official view that politics and economics are integral parts and made it clear that it will stick to this view. It remains to be seen how far the Korean Government can elaborate the strategy of linkage which it has so far selectively applied to the countries.

The key to making a success of the northern policy will, ultimately, lie in whether the Korean Government elevates it to a national level or a state level by bearing in mind the future of the country following national reunification which will take shape when the "the Pacific era," something to which the government has paid only lip service up to now, becomes a reality.

Unification Minister, Dissidents Meet

SK2102012889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku yesterday asked a dissident association to reconsider its planned visit to the truce village of Panmunjom next month for talks with North Korea on a pan-national rally for unification, confirming that the government will intervene if the association pushes ahead with their march.

Minister Yi made the request while meeting with two dissident leaders at his office yesterday morning.

Emerging from their 55-minute talk with Minister Yi, Yi Che-o, chairman of the dissident National Alliance for Democratic Movement's (NADM) unification committee, reiterated that the dissident group would push ahead with the Panmunjom march as scheduled.

But dissident Yi, backtracking from his hawkish position, said NADM would first hear mainstream opinion from the people, through public hearings, in the lead-up to the March 1 talks.

Accompanied by pastor O Chung-il, co-chairman of NADM, Yi said he asked the unification minister to deal with the matter "affirmatively."

At its inaugural ceremony early last month, the NADM proposed holding a preliminary meeting at Panmunjom on March 1. North Korea accepted the proposal.

Minister Yi said the dissident group's move would not lead to an atmosphere "conducive" to ongoing inter-Korean dialogues, let alone to improving inter-Korean relations.

Yi stressed that a national consensus on unification has yet to be reached before any such move at non-governmental levels should be pushed.

"When national security is taken into account, any inter-Korean exchanges of a political nature should be prudently done," Yi stressed.

Explaining that current inter-Korean dialogues remain stalled over North Korea's demand for discontinuation of the annual ROK-U.S. Team Spirit exercise, Minister Yi reminded the dissident visitors of the "dubious" motives behind Pyongyang's opening dialogue with the dissident group.

Pyongyang Viewed as Not Serious Toward South

SK1802021289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Feb 89 pp 2, 5

[Article by staff writer Choe Chang-sok: "Forecast Variable as N.K. Winds Blowing Hot and Cold; Interested Only in South's Capital Technology"]

[Excerpts] A recent Seoul newspaper cartoon aptly depicted the thorny future of inter-Korean negotiations when it described Hyundai honorary chairman Chong Chu-yong's visit to north Korea as "scaling only one of the 12,000 peaks of Mt. Kumgang."

Chong surprised his countrymen when he traveled the Communist territory for 10 days to discuss joint businesses, including the development of the famous mountain generally known to have as many as 12,000 peaks of various shapes.

The surprise was great because Chong, who may be the symbol of bourgeois in the eyes of north Koreans, made an unprecedented trip with Pyongyang's visa.

By the south's standards, it is difficult to fathom the real intentions of Pyongyang's approach. Pyongyang announced emphatically that Chong as in the north "for the purpose of visiting his hometown" which he left in the early 1940s for a new life in Seoul and was unable to return home because of the subsequent division of the country.

North Korea said nothing about the joint-venture projects Chong reportedly discussed while he was in the north, including the development of Mt. Kumgang.

Worse still, it vehemently denied that there have been any economic exchanges with the south, claiming south Korean reports were "sheer lies and false propaganda."

Such a denial came after fisheries products, coal and some industrial products had arrived from the north for sale in the south.

Following Chong's north Korean trip, many people had inflated hopes that they would be able to visit the mountain in the not too distant future. But the hopes are being deflated by Pyongyang's negative political attitude.

Working-level officials from both sides who met at Panmunjom Feb. 8 to pave the way for a high-level officials' conference made no headway because of the north Korean delegation's persistent demand for a halt to Team Spirit, an annual joint military exercise by south Korean and American forces. [passage omitted]

Specialists on north Korean affairs believe the Pyongyang regime is pursuing a "separation of economy from politics" policy. They say this is an indication that Pyongyang's revolutionary strategy toward the south has not been changed, though it is interested in the south's money and technology to knock its sluggish economy into shape and, more urgently, to help finance various construction projects launched in preparation for a large-scale international youth festival to be held in Pyongyang in July. [passage omitted]

Pyongyang says it will be ready to resume talks when this year's Team Spirit is over in April. Incidentally, April is the month when campus disturbances in the south normally heat up.

Not only demanding the suspension of the Team Spirit, north Korea has also often disputed political and social issues in the south.

The north Korean watchers suggest that Seoul give the north tit-for-tat to blunt Pyongyang's absurd demands and its interference with south's domestic affairs. They

say Seoul may dispute north Korea's long-lasting one-man rule, its four-point military lines and human rights suppression, among other things.

The military lines under which the northern half of the peninsula has been transformed into a fortress include "converting the whole army into an army of cadres, modernizing the military establishments, equipping all the people with arms and transforming the whole country into an impenetrable fortress."

On the human rights suppression, north Korea couldn't be worse. The 1988 human rights report the U.S. State Department presented to the Congress recently shows that 105,000 political prisoners are detained at eight major labor concentration camps in the north. It said Pyongyang has never allowed a visit by the Amnesty International or any other human rights groups.

A January report of Asia Watch, an American human rights protection group, put the number of political detainees even higher, at 150,000.

Despite such a bleak social and political situation in its own territory, north Korea had demanded "democracy" in the south, an end to "human rights violations" and scrapping of what it alleges are suppressive legal provisions.

When Seoul police seized blacklisted books recently, including those on Kim Il-song, Pyongyang protested the move as a suppression of the freedom of press. But when a Seoul weekly news magazine carried Kim Il-song's color photo on the front page of its Jan. 15 issue, north Korea's broadcast and print media lost no time in unleashing propaganda tirades. According to the Naewoe Press, north Korean radios and newspapers claimed the photo indicates the "deep sense of respect the south Korean people have toward President Kim Il-song."

For north Koreans who are denied freedom of press and publication, the photo of their leader which appeared in a southern printed medium could mean a surprise, although the picture, in fact, drew only momentary public curiosity here.

The north Korean affairs specialists say the Pyongyang leadership, in the face of a flood of reports from the south on violent rallies, wranglings over "Kwangju" and misdeeds committed during the previous government, may not be serious in doing business with the Seoul government from a misjudgment over the political stability of the south.

Six Firms Permitted to Trade With North

SK2002074889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—Six South Korean firms have been given permits to trade with North Korea since the government announced its guidelines on economic exchanges with the North in December, according to data submitted to the National Assembly Monday.

As of Feb. 5, 13 Korean firms had applied to trade 25 items with North Korea worth 55.3 million U.S. dollars and six firms had received approval for 17 items worth 4.9 million dollars, said a report submitted to the National Assembly by the Trade and Industry Ministry.

The report said the government will coordinate the activities of traders and government organizations to improve efficiency and lessen competition in inter-Korean trade.

Group To Invite North Scholars to Seminar

SK1902011289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Two north Korean scholars will be invited to an academic seminar in Seoul this year for the first time since the nation's independence in 1948.

Han Hung-su, president of the Korean Political Science Association (KPSA), yesterday said his association plans to invite two north Koreans to an international seminar on Korean politics to be held in Seoul July 24-28.

He said the KPSA is also contacting scholars in socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, China and several East European countries, to have them attend the seminar.

He said the association began planning the seminar last year to provide those who are interested in Korean politics, regardless of nationality or ideology, with a chance to exchange opinions on the political situations in and around the two Koreas.

The association plans to entrust an academic institute in Pyongyang to choose scholars to attend the seminar rather than directly inviting them, Han said.

The Yonsei University professor said he will soon meet officials of the National Unification Board for a detailed discussion of the ways to invite the North Korean scholars.

He said the international seminar will be attended by 15-20 scholars from the United States, 10 from Japan and other Western countries, 10 from socialist countries including north Korea, as well as some 50 Koreans.

Koreans From Sakhalin Arrive for Visit

SK1902020189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] A group of Korean residents from the Soviet Far Eastern island of Sakhalin flew into Seoul yesterday for family reunions, more than 40 years after they were taken there to do forced labor by Japanese colonialists.

Seventeen people from nine families arrived at Kimpo International Airport at 12:50 p.m. from Narita, Japan, aboard All Nippon Airways Flight 907.

They had a tearful reunion with their family members and relatives at the airport.

The oldest home visitor, Kim Kwang-pon, 78, said in a choked voice he has always been dreaming about meeting his family. He got an emotional hug from his son, Kim Chang-yong of Chongwon-kun, Chungchongpuk-to.

It was the first time such a large group of Koreans living on Sakhalin had visited their fatherland.

A total of 190 Korean residents from the island have visited South Korea. Of them, six have returned home for good.

Young Koreans were taken to the island by Japanese militarists for the forced labor in the closing days of World War II, and they could not return home as Sakhalin Island fell finally to Soviet forces.

The Korean National Red Cross has arranged family reunions for the separated family members in cooperation with Japan since Seoul has no diplomatic ties with Moscow.

Polish Trawlers Dock for Repairs in Pusan

SK2002092089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT
20 Feb 89

[Text] Pusan, Korea, Feb. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—Two Polish trawler docked for repairs at Pusan, South Korea's biggest port, Monday afternoon.

The 2,400-ton "Amarel" and her sister ship the "Delfin" are scheduled to be put into dry dock in Daesun Shipbuilding and Engineering Company Tuesday evening, after the legal steps are completed.

The extent of the work to be done will be decided after the vessels have been thoroughly examined, a dockyard spokesman said.

After about 40 days of repairs, the ships are scheduled to return to their fishing grounds in the North Pacific.

Correction to Papers Commentary on Chondaehyop
SK1802144589

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Papers Comment on Chondaehyop Attending Festival" published in the 22 February East Asia DAILY REPORT on page 52:

page 53, column one, third full paragraph first sentence: ...demand of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], and the three...(correcting name of organization)

Burma

Thai Delegation Visits, Meets With Officials

Saw Maung Receives Delegation

BK2102071489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Burma, received the visiting delegation of the prime minister of Thailand led by Mr Praphat Phosuthon, chairman of the Special Committee To Eliminate Smuggling of Agricultural, Forestry, and Mineral Products, at the Dagon Yeiktha of the Ministry of Defense at 0900 today.

Also present at the meeting were Lieutenant General Than Shwe, SLORC member and army vice chief of staff; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1; Brig Gen Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; U Hla Pe, managing director of the Timber Corporation; and U Aung Gyi, director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Economic Division.

Mr Praphat Phosuthon was accompanied to the meeting by Mr Phisan Mulasatsathon, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Interior; Gen (Pancha Rojasila), chief of General Staff, No 1 Military Region; Mr (Ransathrawit Khonsi), inspector general of the Commerce Ministry; and other delegation members.

Delegation Calls on Ministers

BK2102152589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] The visiting delegation of the prime minister of Thailand led by Mr Praphat Phosuthon, chairman of the Special Committee To Eliminate Smuggling of Agricultural, Forestry, and Mineral Products, called on Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of energy and mines, at the Ministry of Energy at 1430 today.

At 1530, the Thai delegation visited the Trade Minister and called on Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade.

Similarly, the delegation also called on Major General Chit Swe, minister of fisheries and livestock breeding and agriculture and forests, at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests at 1630.

Also present at the meetings were responsible officials of the ministries concerned.

Earlier at 1030, the Thai delegation visited the Yuzana Hall on Natmauk Road and called on the directors general and managing directors of various departments and corporations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Breeding, the Ministry of Trade, and the Ministry of Energy.

In the evening, Minister Maj Gen Chit Swe hosted a banquet in honor of the Thai delegation.

Delegation Discusses Trade

BK2102152189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] The visiting 14-member delegation of the prime minister of Thailand led by Mr Praphat Phosuthon, chairman of the Special Committee to Eliminate Smuggling of Agricultural, Forestry, and Mineral Products, in the company of two officials from the Thai Embassy in the Union of Burma, called on Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade, at the Ministry of Trade at 1530 today.

Expansion of bilateral economic and trade ties and technical cooperation were discussed during the frank and friendly talks.

Commission Announces Registration of 200 Parties

BK2402085589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 23 Feb 89

["Press Release No 71/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 23 February 1989—the 3d day of the waning moon of Tabodwe, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 22 February 1989, a total of 198 political parties had registered with the commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today—23 February 1989:

1. United League of Democratic Parties;
2. Anticommunist, Antisocialist, Antitotalitarian Free Democracy League; and
3. Conservative Party, Burma.

As the commission has been informed by the Central Executive Committee of the Real Democracy Party that they have dissolved their party, the commission has announced in its announcement No 208 that the Real Democracy Party has been de-registered as a political party with effect from 23 February 1989.

Hence, as of today, 200 political parties have registered with the commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

Opposition Leader Claims Human Rights Denial
*BK2402075289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT
24 Feb 89*

[By Khin Maung Thwin]

[Text] Rangoon, Feb 24 (AFP) --The Burmese military junta's 14-month time frame for holding elections is "too long" to wait for a ballot and the three months given for campaigning is "too short," opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi said.

The daughter of Burma's founding father, Aung San, also told reporters Thursday that continued denial of basic human and democratic rights was not conducive to creating conditions for free and fair elections.

Recounting her experiences on a recent trip to Shan State in eastern Burma, the secretary of the National League for Democracy said rampant violations of human rights were creating a political climate which is "not only overcast but threatening rain."

She said this was especially true in the countryside, where anti-democracy campaigns by local authorities have further curtailed basic human and democratic rights.

"If the military promises free and fair elections, it must also create conditions to ensure such an election," she said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said that if a dialogue took place between the government and political parties things could be worked out.

"We feel that if there are consultations, things can be made right," the 43-year-old political leader said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi advocated moving forward elections to eight or nine months from now and insisted on "immediate campaigning under favourable conditions."

The military junta which seized power in September after months of nationwide protests for democracy, announced February 16 that a draft elections law would "be presented to the people and political parties by March 1, 1989," according to Radio Rangoon.

There would be one month of "suggestions and opinions from the people and political parties." Elections would follow in 14 months, the radio said.

The announcement said the People's Assembly election rules would be enacted three months after presentation of the draft law, and campaigning would take three months.

The state-run WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said here Thursday that the Burmese military would not hand over power to any interim government and was not interested in party politics.

The paper said the military would ignore comments and criticism by political parties. Instead, it would continue implementing its original tasks of strengthening national solidarity and perpetuating national sovereignty.

A total of 198 parties have registered with the State Elections Commission already. The final day of registration of political parties is Tuesday, the last day of February.

One party, the Real Democracy Party, which had registered with the commission in October, Thursday became the first party to deregister after its executive committee unanimously decided to dissolve the party on February 15.

There have been reports that attempts to campaign by some party leaders, especially Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, have met with opposition from soldiers.

Complaining that there is no way to avoid infringing the junta's Order 2/88, which mandates a curfew and bans public assemblies, she said campaign organisers have been arrested and charged with "disobedience of official order."

She also said local authorities used fear tactics to dissuade people from joining opposition political parties.

The military "needs to prove its impartiality for its own integrity. We want a united military giving full backing to the people," she said.

"If the promise for elections is to be believed, give us freedom of press at once," she said, claiming the state media has been one-sided.

Asked about promised discussions with political parties on the elections law in March, she said she hoped it would not be confined to technicalities but would also involve basic human and democratic rights.

On the question of resumption of external aid to Burma, she said: "Human rights should be more important than economic considerations."

The late Thursday press conference marked the first time representatives of the state-run media had attended such an occasion involving an opposition political figure.

Kachin Insurgents Attack Railway Station
*BK2202145589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] At about 2330 last night about 250 KIA [Kachin Independence Army] attacked (Namar) railway station in Mohnyin Township. A military column of the Defense Forces returned fire resulting in a 3-hour battle. At about 0245 today the KIA insurgents fled toward the east.

While the battle was in progress, the insurgents destroyed (Namar) railway station and a rice mill belonging to U Thaung and mined and destroyed a 40-foot long

railway bridge, No 611. Because of the destructive act of the insurgents (Namar) railway station, office equipment, a telephone, and 406 sacks of rice, 366 sacks of broken rice, 740 sacks of refined bran, and 91 sacks of whole bran, and 40,917 baskets of rice inside U Thaug's rice mill were burned and destroyed. As a result of the mine exploded by the insurgents, four railway tracks and two metal frames were destroyed.

Maung Phone Naung, 12, son of U Soe Myint, a worker at the rice mill, was wounded on his right arm by the insurgent fire and Maung Myint Tun, a rice mill worker, 20, was wounded by the beatings from the insurgents.

The insurgents also looted a cassette recorder, food, and cosmetic goods from a tea shop and a house near the railway station and goods from a house near the rice mill.

Two members of our Defense Forces laid down their lives during the battle and a carbine was lost and three corpses of the KIA insurgents, one 9-mm pistol, one M-22 automatic rifle and ammunition were captured.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Remarks on Results of Jakarta Talks

BK2302132089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in *Cambodian* 1100 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Remarks by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, to national and international newsmen at Pochentong Airport, upon his return from the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM 2)—dated 23 February; recorded]

[Text] It is true that the Khmer Rouge did not want this meeting to achieve success. As for Samdech Sihanouk, he ridiculed the informal meeting as a farce with dark maneuvers.

However, despite efforts to prevent this meeting from being successful, this meeting managed to issue a consensus statement of the conference chairman. What ought to be realized is that another step forward has been made following the results achieved at the first informal meeting. At that time, the framework for a political solution was set up, including the internal and external aspects of the issue. However, the most important point was the linking of the key issues of a Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia, the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's return, and the end of foreign countries' interference and assistance to opposing Cambodian groups.

This time, we went one step further. Despite the fact that some points remain to be discussed, basically, a circle or direction has been drawn to serve as a basis for discussion. The outstanding issue is the linking of a Vietnamese troop pullout with the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's return and the end of foreign interference and military assistance to opposing Cambodian forces. These issues continue to be the two key issues. Concerning the

Vietnamese troop pullout, we can say that no one objected to the calendar put forth by Cambodia and Vietnam on withdrawing Vietnamese troops by 30 September 1989. No one demanded that this should be done earlier. In the end, people will reach an agreement concerning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops by that time. However, details, such as whether the troop pullout should be done by numbers or areas, are subject for further discussion.

At the same time, although measures to prevent the Pol Pot regime's return were not really discussed in accordance with my five-point proposal on concrete measures to prevent the Pol Pot regime's return—such as demanding that this group dismantle their armed forces, that military assistance for this group should be stopped immediately, that the group's ringleaders guilty of serious genocide crimes be punished, that this group show their arms caches, and that measures be taken to prevent this group from using refugee camps as military bases—the meeting did pay great attention to measures to prevent the Pol Pot regime's return. Moreover, these measures will be discussed later. This is something which we will discuss. Concerning the end of assistance, we reached a conclusion that this should be stopped. Whether this will be done in stages or will be completely stopped is the subject of further discussion.

Concerning the internal aspect, generally speaking, there are still a lot of differences. However, the second Jakarta meeting determined that all Cambodian groups will be granted 4 months to negotiate among themselves. Therefore, this 4-month period is an important one in which all Cambodian groups should discuss and report or inform the chairman of JIM 2 within that period.

Thus, I can say that JIM 2 is not yet finished, meaning that the informal meeting in Jakarta has not ended yet; it was just adjourned while waiting for the Cambodian groups to hold discussions within 4 months or earlier; after that it will be resumed. Thus, this is the first phase of the second Jakarta informal meeting. There will be a second phase of this second meeting. This is normal and it is not a defeat. However, the meeting was not completely successful. This is why we adjourned the meeting to wait for the results of the four parties' discussion.

Concerning the meeting of the four groups, contacts are being made to move toward an agreement on the meeting. I have already stated that I am ready to go anywhere to attend this meeting. Moreover, the French foreign minister recently sent me a message expressing France's intention of hosting the meeting in France. I replied that if all Cambodian groups agreed to meet in France, I will go along. But so far we have not yet decided when and where we will meet. Not everything is up to us. However, we know that if the other side refuses to attend the meeting, it is its fault. As for us, we are ready to go anywhere and at any time.

In sum, it can be said that this is an important victory achieved by the first phase of the second Jakarta informal meeting. And this is an important step forward resulting from the cooperation of nations in this region. We know that the Indochinese countries and ASEAN have gone through confrontation and have clearly shown a cooperative spirit to solve problems in their region. This also shows the sufficient ability of nations in the region to solve the Cambodian problem as well as that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, we have witnessed the unreserved efforts of the Indonesian Government, the Indonesian president, and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the chairman of the conference. We are happy with the success of this meeting. This is all I am saying for now. I have a message for the comrades later. Thank you.

France Offers To Host Meeting

BK2402071689 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 24 (SPK)—“The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, in a recent letter to me, expressed his desire to have the next meeting among the contending Cambodian parties held in France,” said Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

In a news conference held at Pochentong airport on Thursday [23 February] upon his return from attending the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2], the Cambodian leader added: “I replied that if all the parties agree to meet in France, then I will go.”

The letter from Roland Dumas was given to Chairman Hun Sen on 16 February by Louis Dauge, chairman of the French Red Cross and former French ambassador to Cambodia. On that occasion, Hun Sen informed the French envoy about the current situation in Cambodia, in particular the PRK's stance on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. He stressed that there is no other way to solve the problem than political means, in which is national reconciliation.

“I am in the process of taking steps, continued Hun Sen, to reach a compromise for the next meeting. But so far, the date and venue of the meeting have not been set. This depends not only on the PRK.” “The second round of JIM 2 was temporarily postponed while awaiting the outcome of negotiations among the four Cambodian parties within four months or sooner. Then, there will be the second round of JIM-2. I am always ready to attend the next Khmer-Khmer meeting at any place and any time.”

By the way, Chairman Hun Sen qualified the JIM 2 outcome as “a significant success and a step ahead”, despite the Khmer Rouge group intending to wreck it and Prince Sihanouk considering it a farce. JIM 2 voted in favor of the consensus statement by the chairman of the meeting. “We made some progress compared to JIM 1 at which the framework for a political solution for the

internal and international aspects of the problem in which the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the prevention of the Pol Potists from returning to power, as well as the cessation of foreign aid to the opposing Cambodian parties and foreign interference in Cambodia's domestic affairs, were put on the same footing. This time, the groundwork for concrete talks was established.”

“No one either opposed or demanded bringing forward the 30 September date proposed by the PRK and Vietnam for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. The participants paid much attention to our five-point proposal on concrete measures aimed at preventing the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime,” concluded Chairman Hun Sen.

Anniversary of Treaty With SRV Commemorated

Hun Sen Greets Nguyen Co Thach

BK2002085889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the PRK and the SRV, on 15 February Comrade Hun Sen sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister. The message says in essence:

On behalf of the Cambodian people's government and in my own name, I would like to send you warmest congratulations and wishes. I am very happy to note that in the past 10 years, the constant implementation of the treaty's principles has brought satisfactory results and has further strengthened and expanded the special relations of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation, particularly the cooperation between our two foreign ministries, thus constantly contributing to the cause of building and defending socialism and changing Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

For the precious assistance of the Vietnamese Communist Party [CPV], the Vietnamese volunteer army, particularly of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, which has provided all kinds of diplomatic assistance for the cause of the Cambodian revolution. [sentence as heard] May the special relations of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam last forever.

I would like to wish you good health, energy, and new and brilliant successes in your noble tasks.

Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts

BK1902061089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Feb 89

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the

Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the council of State; Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the Council of State of the SRV; and Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the PRK and SRV.

The message, dated 17 February, reads: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the PRK and the Cambodian people throughout the country and in our own names, we have the great pleasure of expressing to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the CPV, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV and the fraternal Vietnamese people our profound salutations, warm congratulations, and best wishes.

The 10 years since the signing of the PRK-SRV treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation have more clearly shown the powerful strengthening and development of the bonds of friendship, special militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. The strict adherence to the principles of the treaty has vigorously boosted the effectiveness of the all-round cooperation between our two countries, and has become a great combined force that no enemy can break. The truth of this treaty has become the norm of development and a factor determining the revolutionary victory of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos in frustrating all the dark designs of the expansionist-hegemonists, imperialists, and international reactionaries. It has defended and built each motherland, and actively contributed to defending socialism and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The Cambodian party, government, and people are overjoyed at the brilliant development of the militant solidarity and friendship between our two peoples, and pledge to spare no efforts to implement this treaty more vigorously and effectively in order to achieve the common cause of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples as well as that of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

We wish you, the Vietnamese combatants, and the fraternal Vietnamese people the best of health and more successes in your noble task of building and defending the glorious Vietnamese motherland.

Amity Group Officials Meet

BK2202130389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT
22 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 22—A get-together in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has been organized recently in Phnom Penh.

Present at the function, among others, were Vu Mao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; and Ms Chhuk Chhim, vice president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Speaking on the occasion, Ms Chhuk Chhim stressed that the treaty actively contributed to restoration and development of the fine tradition of the solidarity and mutual assistance between the two countries in the national construction and defence of each country.

She expressed her joy at the further development of the Kampuchean-Vietnamese special relations over the past ten years on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Chhuk Chhim thanked the party, government and people of Vietnam for their all-out support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution, particularly the Vietnamese mothers who sent their husbands and sons to discharge internationalist mission in Kampuchea.

For his part, Vo Mao appreciated the all-sided achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people, particularly in the national defence, favouring the Vietnamese volunteer troops to completely withdraw from Kampuchea by September 1989, in the event of a political solution.

He also expressed firm conviction that the multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam would be further developed for the two peoples interests.

SRV Friendship Delegates Leaves

BK2302061589 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT
23 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 23 February (SPK)—A delegation of the SRV-PRK Friendship Association led by its chairman, Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on 21 February at the end of an 8-day visit to Cambodia.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Mrs Chhuk Chhim, vice chairwoman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association and of the PRK-SRV Friendship Association. [passage omitted]

Editorial Views Relations

BK1802114989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Feb 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Continue To Constantly Consolidate and Expand the Bond of Cambodia-Vietnam Solidarity and Friendship"—date not given]

[Text] Ten years ago, that is on 18 February 1979, the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the PRK and SRV was solemnly signed in Phnom Penh capital. This historic document has taken root in the

important steps of progress in the relations between the two peoples and two countries of Cambodia and Vietnam on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In accordance with the spirit of this treaty, our two parties, governments, and peoples have made every effort to constantly consolidate and expand the traditions of solidarity, friendship, and all-round mutual cooperation, thus [passage indistinct] strategic lines of the two countries in the struggle to realize the revolutionary goals in each country and in contribution to building peace and stability in the region and the world.

Agreements on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation aimed at mutually helping each other in restoring the economy, promoting the production, and improving our two peoples' livelihood have been strengthened and expanded with each passing year. The exchanges of visits by delegations of various party, government, and mass organizations have been made constantly. With each passing day and each passing year, this sincere cooperation has scored big successes successively, appropriately responding to the expectations and aspirations of our two peoples.

Over the past 10 years, the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam have been consolidated and expanded continuously, and the relations and cooperation between the two parties and two countries have been changed step by step with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of this cooperation in contribution to enabling the Cambodian revolutionary forces to advance toward assuming responsibility for the tasks on the national defense and construction front, thus promoting our rebirth in all aspects.

Under the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party leadership and thanks to the effective cooperation of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces has grown up and developed gradually both in terms of quantity, quality, and combat capabilities, and have been assuming the heavy tasks as the core of the people in the struggle to firmly protect the revolutionary gains and defend the motherland, thereby enabling our political, economic, social, and diplomatic fields to achieve pride-worthy great successes. The people's livelihood, morally and materially, has been stabilized and improved gradually and with each passing day, the people—the masters of the motherland—have been linking themselves closely to their new regime.

At present, the PRK's prestige has soared even more highly in the international arena, and the PRK has become a significant factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. By contrast, the enemy of our Cambodian Revolution has, with each passing day, suffered more defeats, declined, and is moving toward permanent doom.

The Pol Pot force—the backbone of the tripartite forces—has, more than ever before, been faced with the strong opposition of world public opinion.

Thanks to the firm strategic position of our two countries of Cambodia and Vietnam and due to the fact that our people's genuine forces have been enhanced in accordance with the growing trend in the region and the world in the direction that negotiation is replacing military confrontation, the PRK and SRV, together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, have put forth many good-willed proposals aimed at creating a mutually understanding atmosphere favorable to peace and stability in the region and the world.

The goodwill and the high sense of responsibility of our party and state have been more clearly displayed through the PRK's seven-point stance regarding a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the announcement by the PRK and SRV on the shortening of the time to totally withdraw the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by September this year within the framework of a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

At the same time, the recent visit by Comrade Hun Sen, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers chairman, and foreign minister of the PRK, to the Kingdom of Thailand at the invitation of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan is creating a new possibility in the efforts to break through a deadlock which has dragged on for the past 10 years on the road toward seeking an appropriate and fair political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This good-willed attitude of the PRK has been welcomed by the overwhelming majority of progressive public opinion in the region and the world.

Jointly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the PRK and SRV, the entire party and all the armed forces and people of Cambodia are greatly elated at the growth and splendid outcome of the relations of the Cambodia-Vietnam friendship and militant solidarity within the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance initiated by President Ho Chi Minh. We pledge to continue strictly implementing this treaty by making every effort to consolidate and enhance the bond of strategic solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam even more firmly.

The Cambodian people pledge to join with the fraternal Vietnamese people in defending and consolidating our alliance of solidarity and friendship, enhancing the efficiency and quality of the all-round cooperation between the two countries of Cambodia and Vietnam aimed at assisting each other in building and defending our countries and bringing about positive benefits for the interests of each country, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and for world peace.

Chea Sim Meets Five Visiting Thai MP's

BK2202061989 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
22 Feb 89 p 6

[Excerpts] Koh Kong—Heng Samrin troops will attempt to wipe out the Khmer Rouge this year and Thailand should not give them shelter, the Kampuchean parliament president told Thai MPs [Members of Parliament] on Monday.

Supreme People's Council President Chea Sim told five Prachachon MPs who went on a merit-making trip to the Kampuchean province at his invitation that the Khmer Rouge killed their own people and did not want peace.

"You have seen what Pol Pot has left us. We have to totally drive them out because if we are not successful, then in two or three years they may revive themselves," Chea Sim said.

The group was led by General Han Linanon (Nakhon Si Thammarat), Thanit Triwuth (Trat), Chaturon Chaisaeng (Chachoengsao), Chaturon Kotchasi (Chumphon), and Sawat Subsaiphrom. Party secretary-general Musikaphong was also with them on the one-day trip to raise funds to build a school in Koh Kong.

Chea Sim and other officials were on hand to welcome the MPs and told them at length of the "evils of the Pol Pot regime".

He said Vietnamese troops were leaving and that Phnom Penh wanted to develop the country but was getting no cooperation from the three-faction Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

"Thailand should be careful in helping the Khmer factions because they may create trouble," he said. "They are still getting a lot of help from the Chinese. They are still in Thailand and I think the Thai people are not resting peaceful about it."

Chea Sim said he expected all Vietnamese troops will be pulled out by September. "Only Khmer forces will be totally responsible for defending our own country," he said.

The Thai and Khmer peoples have a similar culture and have long been associating through trade. However, this was interrupted by Pol Pot, Chea Sim said.

"Premier Hun Sen's trip to Thailand was the first step in reopening the door (between the two countries). It constitutes the highest victory, especially in economics and trade."

Kampuchea would do everything to normalise relations and facilitate cross-border trading, he said.

Kampuchea United Front Chairman Nhoek Thaivisal said that during Hun Sen's trip to Thailand and the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM II], fighting at the border had died out. However, since JIM II was a failure, he expected heavy fighting to resume.

Meanwhile, Thai businessmen on the trip to this black market port toasted local communist leaders at a raucous party, hoping to prove commerce could replace conflict in the future of Kampuchea.

Koh Kong is a thriving and peaceful trading centre that has helped make Thai fortunes and keep impoverished Kampuchea in consumer goods.

The trip was the latest informal Thai initiative to make contact with Kampuchea and resume trade when relations are normalised.

More than 150 people, including wealthy merchants eager to expand illicit trade in gems, timber, food, clothes and black market goods, crammed onto three fishing boats for the two-hour trip from Khlong Yai to Koh Kong.

"I wanted to show the truth about this port," said MP Thanit, who also has his own business in Trat and who arranged the trip. "Trade has been going on for years." [passage omitted]

Chea Sim, a leading member of the ruling Politburo, flew in from Phnom Penh and, in a crowded meeting hall decorated with a hammer and sickle and an idealised portrait of party leader Heng Samrin, bid his guests a warm welcome.

New Law Amends Articles on Property Tenure

BK1902052389 *Phnom Penh Domestic Service*
in *Cambodian* 1300 GMT 18 Feb 89

["Law amending Articles 15, 16, and 17 of the Constitution"]

[Text] Only Article: Articles 15, 16, and 17 of the Constitution of the PRK are to be amended as follows:

New Article 15: Citizens enjoy the full right to occupy and utilize lands, and have the right to inherit landed property distributed by the state for housing and exploitation.

New Article 16: The state prohibits the tenure of vacant land for sale or rent to other people. No one can use agricultural land or derelict forested land for any other purpose other than for agriculture without obtaining authorization from the competent authorities.

New Article 17: The right to occupy and utilize lands will be determined by a separate law.

This law was adopted by the National Assembly of the PRK on 11 February, 1989, during the 16th session of its first legislature.

Editorial Discusses Party Work in KPRAF
*BK2202101189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Feb 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Develop the Experience of the Past 10 Years, More Vigorously Accelerate the Implementation of the Party and Political Work within the Armed Forces"—date not given]

[Text] In the task of building the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] into an advanced, mature, and strong army over the past 10 years, the party and political work within the KPRAF has made a great contribution to strengthening and developing the capacity and quality in leadership, command, and combat, ensuring our army's advance toward assuming the task of independently defending the country. The party and political work has played an important role in building an enlightened determination, conscience, and recognition, promoting the party's precious ideal, and turning ours into a modern army endowed with a working-class character, patriotic, loyal to the party, loyal to the people, and worthy of being an army born of the people and really fighting for the people, as well as a sharp instrument of the party for the defense of our regime.

During the past 10 years, under the leadership of the KPRP, our KPRAF has been rebuilt through specific tests and trials, fighting while building themselves, making rapid progress both in terms of size and quality, and conducting activities everywhere in the country. We have actively built our force in all fields—political, military, logistical, and technical—using the effort to build the political and ideological aspects of the army as the basis on which to form a politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong army. Because it has constantly furnished itself with the working-class character and the revolutionary army's good, clean tradition of being determined to fight and to win, our army has become a sharp instrument of the party and a key support for the entire people to fight the enemy.

Through this intense movement, over the past 10 years, many local units have made vigorous efforts in combat as well as in building themselves, ensuring to an extent the good life of the cadres and combatants, thus gradually bringing about a change, strengthening, and development. Within this growth, the party and political work—the powerful driving force—has encouraged each cadre, party member, combatant, and unit to struggle hard and advance toward realizing the political tasks of the party in building and inculcating the policies on leadership, ideology, party building, and the building of the rank of cadres at all levels and in all sectors. This has enabled our army to temper its revolutionary character, to develop the good, clean tradition of the Issarak Army, to remain loyal to the party and motherland, to have

firm discipline, to have good relations with the authorities and population, to make a clear distinction between friend and foe, and to always dare to brave all difficulties to carry out all tasks. Moreover, it has also enabled our army to firmly build its stand and views under all circumstances, making it fearless in fighting the enemy, without retreat in whatever situation.

The party committees, party chapters, and authorities at all levels firmly grasp the contents of the circulars, decisions, policies, and principles of the party and state and orders of the higher authorities and spread them deeply and thoroughly among all cadres, party members, combatants, and people who actively participate in building the party, the Armed Forces, and strong units, in attacking the enemy, in proselytizing the misled persons, in flushing out planted enemy agents, in carrying out production tasks, and in implementing the rear-line policy.

As a result of the highly successful implementation of the party and political work over the past 10 years, thousands of model units and individuals have emerged, with many of them becoming heroic units and heroes as we developed the experience of the stirring emulation movement of our armed forces. For example, the 286th Division, 18th regiment, 87th and 14th naval battalions, Kratie District, Kratie Province, the militiamen of O Ta Paong Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province, and so on have implemented this task well. In fact, any level, sector, unit, or locality that has paid close attention to party and political work has always displayed pride-inspiring maturity.

If we want our army to grow, mature, and strengthen in order to fight and win over the enemy of all stripes and fulfill tasks under all circumstances, we must consolidate and enhance party leadership by striving to build the firm and clean character of the party, ensuring the collective, unified party leadership in the army, and using it as the core in building the army.

Building the rank of cadres, especially responsible cadres at all levels and in all sectors, so that they are morally acceptable and well qualified is the key question in building a strong army. If we want to further develop our units we must link them to the mass movement and firmly enhance close solidarity and unity as well as international solidarity.

The key year of 1989 is the most important year as it can guarantee and determine the success of the implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions. It is the year in which the struggle has entered the most intense and complex phase in which fighting and negotiating go on simultaneously, and the struggle between us and the enemy goes on in the most arduous and complex manner. For this reason, the party committees, party chapters, authorities, cadres, party members, and combatants must firmly grasp and develop the experience as well as the methods concerning past party and political work by firmly clutching the pace-setting role in all tasks, widely

spreading all documents, decisions, circulars, principles, and policies of the party and state, putting forth specific plans for the most successful implementation, and striving to reduce to the maximum the shortcomings of the past. See to it that attention is paid to more vigorously accelerating the political training and ideological orientation work so that all cadres and combatants can raise their political consciousness. In fact, all party organizations, party chapters, and political commissars of local units must enhance leadership and guidance and, with a high sense of resourcefulness: closely cooperate with each other in organizing training and instruction according to set curricula; firmly grasp the changes in the minds of cadres and combatants in order to bring a timely remedy to all negative phenomena so as to build a good, clean conscience; always remain loyal to the military oath; clearly differentiate friend from foe; strictly observe discipline; and maintain good relations with the authorities and the population. It is imperative to pay attention to building and expanding party organizations according to specific programs; to expand the party institution deeply among the masses and the combatants; and to select fully qualified persons who have been educated and tempered by the party. It is imperative to implement with great success the work of building and preparing the rank of cadres according to different frameworks, especially the political cadres of B, C, and D levels, with the aim of ensuring that various sectors and levels have sufficient strength and the possibilities to form the real staff for the high authorities. In this connection, it is imperative to pay attention to implanting in them the political and vocational capacity so that they can carry out their tasks successfully. At the same time, it is imperative to whip up the sense of being the master and incessantly develop the spirit of self-reliance according to the slogan "daring to think, to do, and to be responsible" while educating and tempering the revolutionary ethic so that the rank of cadres develop integrity and deserve to be the political cadres of the party and the models for cadres and combatants throughout the army.

Spiritual orientation and training must be linked to the guarantee of improvement in living standards. To more successfully implement the party and political work in the armed forces, it is imperative to pay attention to the seven-point question, namely the propaganda and education work, the organizational work, the administrative work, the maintenance of security, the political line work, the mass agitation work, and the proselytization of the misled. These are the seven parts of the party and political work. These seven parts are closely interrelated. Therefore, they must proceed simultaneously; no one particular work should be neglected. However, in the present situation, our army must firmly grasp the fact that building and tempering the working-class character is the major task, building the party is the core task, and building the rank of cadres is the key task.

This key year of 1989 is the most important year. Therefore, in whatever situation and under whatever circumstances if every organization and every cadre

conscientiously contributes to the party and political work we will certainly succeed in building a politically strong armed force. As recommended by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin at the congress summing up the 10-year party and political work achievements within the army, in order to realize the above-mentioned urgent, immediate demands it is necessary to boost the party, political, and ideological work within the armed forces. The party at all levels must shoulder responsibility toward the higher authorities regarding this task.

Press Communique Issued on SRV Conditions

BK1902015489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Feb 89

[17 February "Press Communique of the Three Parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] 1. The Jakarta informal meeting, known in short as JIM, is organized with the aim of finding a reasonable and comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem, which is a problem between Vietnam and Cambodia, through direct exchanges of views among disputing Cambodian parties and other parties concerned. However, each time JIM is held Vietnam tries to force the meeting to reach an agreement by deceiving the international community about the so-called withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

On 26 May, 1988, 1 month before JIM-1 was opened, Vietnam announced that it would withdraw 50,000 troops from Cambodia at the end of December, 1988. The truth has been known to all. According to reliable independent sources, the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia remains at least 100,000. Moreover, Vietnam has been sending a growing number of fresh troops to Cambodia, and more Vietnamese troops have been disguised as soldiers of the Phnom Penh regime. Now, again, on the day when the working group of JIM 2 opened its meeting, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stated that if no agreement was reached at JIM 2 Vietnam would not withdraw its troops in September. Is this not setting conditions for JIM 2?

2. Vietnam announced that it would withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia if there was a political solution to the Cambodian problem. What did Vietnam mean when it said if? In reality, so far, Vietnam has continued to attach its troop withdrawal from Cambodia to the following conditions: There must be an agreement among the four Cambodian parties; there must be a solution to the problem of Cambodian refugees; and there must be an agreement at JIM 2.

Therefore, as pointed out by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and a leader of Cambodia's patriotic resistance movement, the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is not true and is not without conditions. While announcing its decision to unilaterally

withdraw troops in September, Vietnam sets conditions and if these conditions are not met before September, 1989, Vietnam will not withdraw troops from Cambodia.

Vietnam is well aware that such conditions cannot be fulfilled easily, for it will order the men it has installed in Phnom Penh to ensure that this goal is realized. Consequently, these conditions lay bare Vietnam's real intention: to occupy Cambodia permanently.

3. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops can be trusted only if there is supervision by an international control mechanism. The task of this international control mechanism would be to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; the cease-fire between the parties in the dispute; the disarming of the forces of the four Cambodian parties leaving only 10,000 men from each party under the framework of a provisional four-party army; the gradual cut-back of military assistance to the four Cambodian parties in parallel with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; free elections; the prohibition of foreign troops from entering Cambodia; and the prevention of sending arms and war materiel to Cambodia after Vietnam has withdrawn.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] proposes setting up an international control mechanism of the United Nations.

4. Vietnam has demanded that the four Cambodian parties meet each other in order to discuss the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem. This Vietnamese act seems to be designed to allow the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination and stave off external interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. The only serious violation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and major interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, however, stems from the continuing occupation of Cambodia by the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops. The three parties of the CGDK are ready to sincerely meet with the other Cambodian party at any time and any place it wants to meet, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's national leader, in order to contribute to the search for a comprehensive political solution to the 10-year-old Cambodian problem.

5. With the sincere desire to quickly reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem and bring full success to JIM, the three parties of the CGDK have put forth the five-point peace proposal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and a detailed document for the implementation of this five-point plan which we hope will lead toward a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops that can be verified; that can prevent the possibilities of the return to power alone by the Khmer Rouge; that can prevent a civil war in Cambodia; that can prevent the possibilities that Vietnam would invade Cambodia again; and that can create a truly independent, neutral, nonaligned, and peaceful Cambodia, and guarantee peace and stability in the region.

[Dated] 17 February, 1989

More 'Disguised' Troops Said Sent by SRV
BK1802025289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] The aggressor Hanoi authorities sent 1,000 fresh Vietnamese troops disguised as puppet soldiers to Cambodia on 5 February. The troops were taken out of Saigon via Route 13 and sent along Route 14 in Vietnam. They crossed the border into Cambodian territory and via Route 14 were taken to Senmonorom, the capital of Mondulkiri Province.

This once again shows that the aggressor Hanoi authorities completely spurn international opinion, which earnestly demands that they withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. Instead of heeding this call, they have been sending more fresh troops, immigrating ordinary as well as armed Vietnamese citizens into Cambodia, moving border markers, grabbing Cambodian territory, and massacring Cambodian people in an attempt to occupy Cambodia and turn our country into a Vietnamese province in conformity with their stinking Indochinese federation strategy.

Indonesia

Normalization of Relations With PRC Discussed

Murdiono Talks With Qian Qichen
BK2302132889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 (AFP)—Indonesia and China agreed in talks here Thursday to begin discussions aimed at normalizing their relations, broken off more than 20 years ago, diplomats from the two countries said.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and General Murdiono, the Indonesian minister of state for the State Secretariat, told reporters that the talks would be held at the United Nations in New York between representatives of the two countries.

They did not say when the talks would begin.

If necessary, the two men said, the talks could eventually be upgraded to foreign ministers' level.

The statement came after Mr. Qian met for one hour with Gen. Murdiono, reportedly an expert on Indonesia's relations with China, and a further hour after they were joined by Indonesian President Suharto.

Mr. Qian told Mr. Suharto in the presence of journalists that he had brought him a message from Chinese Premier Li Peng. Mr. Suharto thanked him before they went into a closed door session at the meeting at Mr. Suharto's hotel.

Relations between the two countries were broken off after Jakarta blamed Beijing for an abortive communist coup in Indonesia in 1967.

Suharto Meets With Qian

BK2302152589 Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 1425 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] A 1-hour meeting took place tonight between President Suharto and PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the latter's request. It was held at President Suharto's residence while he is in Japan.

Reporters in Japan tried to cover the event when they learned of the meeting.

Before meeting the Indonesian head of state, the PRC foreign minister was received by Minister State Secretary Murdiono. The minister state secretary told newsmen that Indonesia and the PRC have agreed to take a further step aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries. The Bandung principles have been agreed on as the basis for bilateral relations between the two countries. According to Minister Murdiono, five principles will be observed when setting up diplomatic links between Indonesia and the PRC. The five principles are: mutual respect for the sovereign and territorial integrity of all nations, refraining from acts or threats of aggression, mutual abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country, recognition of the equality of races and the promotion of mutual interests and cooperation, and the establishment of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness.

Conditions for the process of normalization of relations will be discussed by both countries at an official meeting.

The meeting between Minister State Secretary Murdiono and PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen also lasted about 1 hour.

Change To Improve Regional Ties

OW2402004989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1450 GMT 23 Feb 89

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 23 KYODO—An agreement between China and Indonesia to normalize bilateral ties after more than 20 years of uneasy relationship surprised diplomatic sources here who say the move will help the two countries increase their regional roles considerably.

"Things are moving rather fast, much faster than most of us had expected," one of the sources said.

The agreement followed several years of diplomatic overtures by China to woo Indonesia to improve bilateral relations.

The agreement was reached earlier in the day in Tokyo at a meeting between Indonesian President Suharto and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who are in the Japanese capital to attend the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito.

This was the highest-level contact between Beijing and Jakarta since the two countries broke off diplomatic relations in 1967, two years after an attempted coup in Indonesia by rebels close to the Chinese Communist Party.

Qian paid a brief courtesy call on Suharto in a Tokyo hotel where the president has been staying.

"The agreement marked a major breakthrough in promoting regional relations," another source said. "This could contribute to enhancing regional security and economic cooperation."

The source specifically referred to Indonesia's current attempt to mediate in bringing peace to Kampuchea.

"Indonesia has been trying hard to end the (10-year-old) Kampuchean conflict through negotiations but I wonder if they can expect much progress without closer relations with China," another diplomatic source said.

Indonesia hosted regional Kampuchean peace negotiations this week in Jakarta, which are expected to be expanded to include the Soviet Union, China and other major powers in an international conference.

While China is a world power with increasing influence in regional and international politics, Indonesia is a key member country of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a six-member, non-communist bloc which also groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei.

Singapore and Brunei also do not have diplomatic relations with China.

Saying that normalization of its relations with China has been a top diplomatic priority for the Jakarta administration for a long time, the source said Suharto agreed to improve ties with Beijing after being convinced that communist insurgency no longer poses a security threat in his country.

"Suharto was probably thinking that the time has come for Indonesia to take the initiative on its own," the source said.

The source also noted that Suharto signaled a softening in Indonesia's attitude toward China early last year when he dropped a demand for an apology by China with regard to the coup attempt in September 1965 as a precondition for normalization of bilateral relations.

"Since January 1988, Suharto has stopped saying that China should apologize first," the source said, adding that diplomatic analysts felt this might indicate a policy change vis-a-vis China.

"China itself has changed, becoming more pragmatic, more reform-oriented, with more open policy," the source added. "Chinese are no longer interested in spreading communist ideology to their Asian neighbors."

Pointing out that Indonesia and China agreed to resume trade relations in 1985, sources said the two countries are likely to open a trade representative office in each other's capital in the near future.

Official Urges 'More Time'

*BK2402075789 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 0700 GMT 24 Feb 89*

[Text] Parliamentary Commission Chairman Imran Rushyadi stated in Jakarta today that normalization of relations between Indonesia and the PRC still needs to be given more time. He suggested that Indonesia should not make any hasty decisions. An agreement on normalization of relations was announced in Tokyo, Japan, last night after a meeting between President Suharto and PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who are currently in Japan to attend the late Emperor Hirohito's funeral.

Parliamentary Commission I Chairman Imran Rushyadi considered that the agreement reached in Tokyo was only a maiden step that should further undergo an in-depth study. The agreement is only a statement, which needs to be made into a written agreement.

According to Imran Rushyadi, to further enhance the agreement, more follow-up meetings and time are necessary. He went on to say that it is important for China to admit that the activities of the Communist Party of China cannot be separated from its governmental activities.

Australian Minister Notes Timor Gap Oil Talks

*BK2302103589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0910 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 23 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia and Australia have agreed to apply a unique and complex arrangement on oil exploration in the disputed Timor Gap for common benefit, visiting Australia Minister for Natural Resources Senator Peter Cook has stated.

Speaking to newsmen after his meeting with his Indonesian counterpart Ginanjar Kartasasmita here Wednesday afternoon, he further said the two sides need to work hard for an agreement on the joint exploration of the Timor Gap.

According to Sen Peter Cook, the two sides need to further discuss about the system to be applied in the joint exploration as they still differ on the type of contracts they should offer to oil companies drilling in the area.

Indonesia has proposed during the meeting, the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) system, because Indonesia has an experience in the PSC system, said Minister Ginanjar, who flanked his Australian guest.

However, Sen Peter Cook said, both sides are optimistic that PSC could be settled in one year.

Under the treaty now being drawn up by Indonesian and Australian officials the area will be divided into three zones. Indonesian law and tax structures will apply in the northern zone, Australian in the southern, with each side taking a cut of the other's tax income.

In the central zone, the largest of the three, the tax split would be equal, with law dictated by a joint authority.

Indonesia and Australia here Wednesday agreed to set up a Joint Commission on Minerals and Energy, which was likely to hold its first meeting in Bali later this year.

Laos

Soviets Send Thanks for Earthquake Relief

*BK2302112489 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Vientiane, February 23 (KPL)—Lao party and government leaders Kaysone Phomvihane, Phoumi Vongvichit and Sisomphon Lovansai recently received a telegram of thanks sent from their Soviet counterparts M. Gorbachev and N. Ryzhkov.

Having expressed gratitude to the Lao party, government and people for their moral and material support rendered to the earthquake victims in the SSR of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the telegram reads:

"The said news of the quake disaster has created pain to people from all corners of the world who have given us sympathy, solidarity and assistance. We consider these global humanistic gestures of sharing grief with the quake victims as a demonstration of profound changes taking place in the world which is willing to share common responsibility in the destiny of mankind.

"The Lao people who had experienced the cruelty of war and the loss of their loved ones, immediately answered the call in times of hardship by rendering support to quake victims by launching a nation-wide campaign of solidarity.

"The Soviet people, therefore, deeply appreciate the people of Laos' material and moral support. This is a manifestation of the close relations between the CPSU and the LPRP [Lao People's revolutionary Party] and between the USSR and the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic]."

"We hold that Laos' gesture is the spirit of socialist internationalism in practical terms which will help further strengthen friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries."

DPRK Embassy Marks Kim Chong-il Birthday
BK1602083089 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 15 (KPL)—Ambassador of the DPR of Korea to Laos Kim Sang-chun gave a press conference here on February 14 to mark the 47th birthday of Kim Chong-il, member of the Politburo Standing Committee and secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A film show is to be given here tonight by the Korean Embassy.

Cease-Fire Agreement 'Key' to Good Thai Relations
BK2202144689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Article: "17 February 1988 Ceasefire Agreement Is the Key to Improvement of Lao-Thai Relations"]

[Text] The area between Laos' Na Banoi Canton of Boten District in Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok Province saw in the armed conflict the use of air forces on a magnitude unprecedented since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In response to the call of the peoples of the two countries for an end to the military confrontation and senseless bloodshed of the fraternal Lao and Thai soldiers and peoples, implementing the concept of peace and peaceful coexistence among nations—in particular between Laos and the Kingdom of Thailand—and safeguarding the tradition of fraternal and good-neighbor relations, Lao and Thai military leaders opened political talks to urgently and timely settle that conflict and put an end to the killing.

Both sides want to coexist peacefully and turn the border between Laos' Na Banoi Canton and Thailand's Chat Trakan District into a border of peace, friendship, and peaceful coexistence for the benefit of the peoples in the area. Through rounds of political negotiations between the military leaders of the two countries held in Vientiane and Bangkok, the Lao and Thai high-level military delegations, headed respectively by His Excellency General Sisavat Keobounphan and His Excellency General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, issued a joint statement of agreement on 17 February 1988. The military leaders of the two sides ordered a cease-fire and troop separation. Since then, peace has been restored in the border area.

The Lao-Thai joint military committee comprised of military officers of the two countries was established and has been operating at the border together in an atmosphere of increasing mutual understanding conducive for cooperation. The tradition of unity between the Lao and Thai fraternal peoples is being further enhanced. The

peoples of the two countries resumed normal contacts and trade. The cease-fire agreement signed on 17 February 1988 is the collective success of the efforts of the military of the two countries and a collective victory for the Lao and Thai peoples to abort every hostile act of bad elements who want to subvert and destroy the Lao-Thai fraternal ties which have existed from time immemorial.

The Lao armed forces and people wholeheartedly respect and support the ceasefire agreement and are ready to observe the cease-fire and defend peace in the said area forever so that the armed forces and peoples of the two countries can live in happiness and exert their efforts to further develop their respective countries.

Party Secretariat Issues Instruction on Election
BK1802165889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 17 Feb 89

["Excerpts of the contents of the instruction" issued by the party Central Committee Secretariat on 24 January 1989 to administrative committees at all levels, the Lao Front for National Construction, and all mass organizations on stepping up guidance on holding the forthcoming election of people's representatives at the central level]

[Text] To: All committees in charge of state and party organizations and mass organizations under the party Central Committee, and provincial and city municipal party committees throughout the country

Subject: Stepping up guidance on holding the central-level election of people's representatives to the Supreme People's Council [SPC].

Upon completion of the election of people's representatives at the provincial and city municipal level on 20 November 1988, the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat assessed organization of the election at the provincial and city municipal level as brilliantly successful.

Comparing its results to that of the election of people's representatives at the district level, it can be seen that we have come to know how to more effectively carry out propaganda campaigns and educate the multiethnic people of all strata, and to correctly study the structure of people's councils. Party committees at all levels apparently paid close attention to guiding this work. Many localities also came to understand how to coordinate work in other fields with the election of people's representatives. That was the reason why mass movements in various fields of work were strongly mobilized. The work to maintain security and public order on election day was effectively guaranteed. The success of the second election of people's representatives at the provincial and city municipal level constituted an important contribution to the consolidation and upgrading of the party and

state's organizations and apparatuses and all mass organizations. It served to transform the people's councils into organizations of state power in the countryside that command the people's trust.

Nevertheless, we must pay attention to resolving the following remaining weak points and shortcomings.

With regard to the work of carrying out propaganda campaigns and educating the people on election work and in view of current requirements, one can see that it has not yet been thoroughly, profoundly, and fully executed in accordance with the guidance, which stipulates that this election reflects a profound, extensive political life that must be followed and pursued by all organizations and people of all strata with party units acting as key centers.

Many localities have failed to fully implement Instruction No 8, dated 16 March 1988, and other party Central Committee Secretariat instructions and the various guidance documents issued by the national-level election committee. The most fundamental issue is to clearly understand that the elections of people's representatives at various levels are aimed at upgrading all party and state organizations as well as all mass organizations so that they will become simple but highly qualitative and effective according to the spirit of the new mechanisms, and at turning all state power organizations into bodies truly belonging to the people, coming from the people, and genuinely working for the people. All this will serve to consolidate the popular democratic system under the party leadership to become strong in all respects.

Therefore, the party committees must provide direct guidance in studying the goals of all candidates standing for election so as to ensure that their standards are suitable to the organizational structure and roles of the SPC, which is presently entrusted with the role of being a constitution drafting body and has the difficult task of devising the first constitution for the new regime with the aim of transforming the party's line and policies during the period of upgrading and consolidating the popular democratic system in advancing toward socialism into detailed programs through legal procedures.

With regard to their qualifications, the people's representatives must show that they will implement our party's policy in regard to the current socioeconomic situation and in promoting unity among the multiethnic people of all strata. They must have the capability of fulfilling the SPC's current political duty by guiding the party units in carrying out their key role in educating and convincing the people to maintain a sense of mastery to ensure that the election is democratically carried out in accordance with the laws and that the most suitable persons are elected people's representatives.

Those persons in charge of all ministries and ministerial-level organizations must guide their organizations in educating and mobilizing cadres, party members, state

employees, and workers to participate in the election. The Standing Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC), the Secretariat of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, the Secretariat of the Lao Women's Union Central Committee, and the Trade Union Central Committee must coordinate with one another in mobilizing their own members to participate in carrying out election work. They must guide the work in consolidating their organizations in all respects.

After the election, continued efforts must be made to consolidate LFNC organizations at all levels, especially the district and grass-roots levels, so as to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities stipulated in Article 4 of the Law on Election of People's Representatives, and to fulfill the political duties of LFNC organizations outlined at the second LFNC congress. The committees in charge of the election at all levels and their auxiliary organizations must be consolidated in order to enable them to carry out practical tasks. Permanent staff members must be appointed to guide, inspect, and promote the execution of all election tasks.

Another issue we must pay close attention to is the mobilization of various mass movements, in coordination with preparations to hold the election of people's representatives, to carry out the political duties of their respective localities, step up national defense and public security maintenance work, and provide 100 percent security protection for the election.

After receiving this instruction, the committees in charge of all organizations attached to the Central Committee and the provincial and city municipal committees must pay attention to studying and appreciating its content and urgently organizing its implementation. In the meantime, reports on the outcome of the execution of any tasks relating to the election must be regularly submitted to the national-level election committee.

Philippines

Communist Leader Seeks Asylum in Netherlands
HK2302132389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has applied for political asylum with the government of the Netherlands. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS item, Sison formally announced in a news conference his application that he submitted to the Netherlands Government in October last year. In September of the same year, his passport was canceled by the Philippine Government.

According to Sison, his wife and four children are with him in the Netherlands.

It is not certain why Sison made his announcement 4 months after submitting a petition for political asylum with the Netherlands Justice Ministry.

No Violence Reported Since Aquino Departure

*HK2402102389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Feb 89*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today reported that no untowardly incidents took place since President Aquino's departure for Japan yesterday. Ramos gave this report to Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr and National Security Adviser Rafael Iloilo.

Ramos claimed that from 0600 yesterday morning to 0600 this morning, there was no report of violence. This matter will be forwarded by Macaraig to the president through a hotline.

Leftist Demonstration Leaders Interviewed

*HK2402103189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 Feb 89*

[Interview by correspondent Cesar Chavez with KMU chairman Crispin Beltran, Philippine Peasants Movement Chairman Jimmy Tadeo, Piston Chairman Medardo Roda and Bayan Chairman Rosales at foot of Mendiola Bridge, Manila—live]

[Text] [Chavez] The leaders of cause-oriented groups composed of workers, farmers, urban poor, women, students, professionals and progressive members of the church have arrived at the foot of Mendiola Bridge. Here is Ka [Comrade] Crispin Beltran, national chairman of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement]. Let us ask him the theme of this ongoing demonstration participated in by some 17,000 people.

[Beltran] First of all, I would like to greet all listeners of DZRH. This is Comrade Crispin Beltran of KMU. We have gathered some 17,000 people here at the foot of Mendiola Bridge to condemn the Aquino regime for betraying the promises of the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos] revolution. In its 3 years in office, the Aquino regime has turned its back on the people's aspirations, sided with the enemies of the nation and practically sold the country's sovereignty. Instead of addressing the just demands of the people, it is launching a so-called total war that we believe will end in total failure because as long as the Aquino government will not stop harassing and brutalizing the people, letting the people go hungry while it serves and feeds those who lord over the country, well the people will not tolerate this. The struggle must be carried on to achieve the goals of the Edsa revolution.

[Chavez] Thank you, Comrade Beltran. We will come back to you later. We will now get the views of the farmers. Here is Jimmy Tadeo, national chairman of the Philippine Peasants Movement. We will find out how he assesses the third anniversary of Edsa.

[Tadeo] Perhaps there is only one question: What is the significance of Edsa to the farmers 3 years after the event? We should let the nation give the judgment based on the promises made by President Aquino

She promised on 15 January, just before the snap presidential elections, that she would implement an agrarian reform with her own hacienda as an initial model. On 10 April, after she assumed power, she promised to dismantle landlordism or the concentration of large tracts of land in the hands of a few. On 26 May, she told Joker Arroyo the following: Tell Jimmy Tadeo that no Filipino will be killed during my term because what happened to my husband should not happen again. During the cease-fire period, she said: The number one agenda for the attainment of lasting peace in the country is the implementation of agrarian reforms.

Here are her answers after 3 years: During the cease-fire period, she herself broke her promise. This was reported by the Task Force on Land Reform created by our president. Farmers led by the Philippine Peasants Movement held a demonstration, and our demand for land was replied to with bullets. She wants to massacre the entire country by brandishing the weapons of war through her total war policy. The first to bear the brunt were the farmers themselves. What was her reaction to all the violence? Deceit. She issued the Republic Act 6657 that will save, first of all, her hacienda. There was to be no distribution of land. She also spares the land of multinational firms, some 2 million hectares of them, and with the deferment of the implementation of land reform, some 90 percent of all lands will not be affected. Meanwhile, those allotted to us carry high price tags.

What the government gave to us over the last 3 years are the violence of its total war policy, deceit of its pro-landlord and pro-foreigners comprehensive agrarian reform law, and hunger caused by a debt payment policy. We pay \$3.7 billion annually. Hence, it is very clear that the last 3 years have only brought violence, deception and hunger.

[Chavez] Thank you, Comrade Jimmy. Now, Comrade Beltran, in President Aquino's speech at the Philippine Military Academy graduation, she indicated that her government is prepared to conduct dialogues with all political forces in the country. Do you think you are among those the president was appealing to?

[Beltran] I do not think that we are among those President Aquino was appealing to because we do not engage in armed struggle. We belong to the legal opposition and we resort to parliamentary channels, in and out of the National Legislature.

[Chavez] But you were never described as centrist, so President Aquino was apparently addressing all political forces except those belonging to the state.

[Beltran] If she will invite us to take part in peace talks, perhaps we are open to such a proposal.

[Chavez] Now, let us talk to Comrade Medardo Roda, president of Piston [Pinagkaisang Samahan ng mga Tsiper Nationwide—United Organization of Drivers Nationwide].

[Roda] The drivers in Manila are also suffering great difficulty, despite President Aquino's promise to ask patriotic businessmen to lower commodity prices in November, the prices have not gone down. Hence, to those of us in the transportation sector, it is obvious that we should not be celebrating during these times because the problems of drivers have not been addressed. What is also obvious is that our income has gone down by 50 percent while commodity prices have skyrocketed. What will happen to us? Our drivers suffer twice. We are asking our leaders in Malacanang to be nationalistic and to love our people. We also ask that they uphold the policy of accountability of public officers where they should serve the nation with utmost integrity, patriotism, and justice and lead a modest life. We believe that the people are suffering too much now and there is no reason for celebration.

[Chavez] From Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance], let us find out the views of Comrade Rosales.

[Rosales] Three years after the Edsa uprising, President Aquino's appeal for peace is still very appropriate because no one opposes genuine peace. However, if we delve deeper into the policies and practice of the Aquino government over the past 3 years, we see that despite the call for the dismantling of the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] and vigilante groups, the Aquino government simply recycled these organizations and transformed them into the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit [CAFGU] and civilian volunteer organizations. And they are attacking the programs of our organizations, such as programs on education, livelihood and others. Now, on the people's demand for the implementation of the nuclear-free provision in the Constitution, the Aquino government responded with the Shultz-Manglapus amendment which ridiculed the nuclear-free provision. The government continues to harass the people's initiatives against nuclear weapons inside U.S. bases. Third, on the people's opposition to IMF-World Bank control, the Aquino government responded by seeking more loans, on top of the \$26 billion, which is the root of our hardships. Fourth, on the Filipino people's demand for freedom, the Aquino government responded by calling communists the organizations opposing the government. Bombings against minority groups and farmers continue in the villages. Now, if President Aquino is sincere in her call for peace, we ask her to stop her total war policy, dismantle the CHDF, CAFGU, civilian volunteer organizations and vigilantes.

We maintain that Bayan will continue to work for genuine peace because only if there is genuine peace can genuine progress prevail in the country.

[Chavez] Comrade Beltran, until what time are you staying here?

[Beltran] Perhaps until 1900 in the evening.

[Chavez] Will you have other activities tomorrow?

[Beltran] No, we have no activities tomorrow.

[Chavez] How come? Tomorrow is the anniversary of President Aquino's assumption of power.

[Beltran] There should be no celebration of the anniversary of President Aquino's assumption of power. This is why we are condemning the celebration because they betrayed the spirit of the revolution. They have deceived the people and they have sold our sovereignty to the U.S. imperialists.

Cabinet Approves Decentralization Budget
HK2302062789 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 23 Feb 89 p 10

[By reporter Maria Stella F. Arnaldo]

[Text] Full development of the countryside is expected next year with the cabinet's approval yesterday of the decentralization of the infrastructure budget.

Budget and Management Secretary Guillermo Carague told BUSINESS WORLD the plan is to apportion the infrastructure budget on a lump-sum basis among the regions.

He said the regional development councils (RDCs) will decide how their respective budgetary allocations will be used for the construction of roads, bridges, port facilities and other such infrastructure projects.

In the past, he said the national government was the one which determined how much of the entire infrastructure budget would go to roads, bridges and the like. The problem with this, he said, was that there was too much concentration of infrastructure support in some areas while other areas were neglected.

Decentralization of the infrastructure budget, he said, would hasten the development of the countryside.

Allocation

The infrastructure budget will be apportioned among the regions in the following manner:

- 20 percent of the total infrastructure budget will be equally divided among the provinces;
- 30 percent will be apportioned on the basis of population; and,

—50 percent will be given to areas with inadequate infrastructure.

In a related development, President Aquino yesterday approved the proposed activities for this year of the Cabinet Action Committee for Implementation Assistance (CACIA).

Headed by Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus and Mr Carague, CACIA is the presidential arm tasked to monitor the implementation of infrastructure projects in the regions, seeing to it that the work schedules are met.

Mr de Jesus told the cabinet yesterday that the CACIA will be visiting the various regions from March to September this year to follow up "unacted policy and procedural resolutions made (in 1988) and report on the progress of the implementation of previous agreements."

He said the RDCs will be allowed to take the lead in the conduct of the exercise, leading to the dissolution of cabinet committee.

Television Program Views Support for Military
HK2302045989 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 22 Feb 89

["Straight From the Shoulder" program hosted by Luis Beltran with panelists Camarines Governor Luis Villafuerte, Pampanga Governor Bren Guiao, Ilocos Vice Governor Rolando Abadilla, Navy Captain Rex Robles, and Army Colonel Hernani Figueroa—passages within slantlines in Tagalog]

[Excerpts] [Beltran] Vice Governor Abadilla, what made you decide to go into politics? [Words indistinct], you were in the military, you were emboldened to go into political power [word indistinct]?

[Abadilla] Well, Louie, ever since, I wanted to serve my people—the people from Ilocos, in particular. And when I was separated from the service, I found no more chance to do what I want to do. And so I thought of going into politics, and in politics I can still serve.

[Beltran] That was always something you wanted? Not a consequence of the political power enjoyed by the military during martial law?

[Abadilla] No, Louie.

[Beltran] Okay. Now, Colonel Figueroa, a frank question, straight to the point: You served under the Marcos regime as an officer of the Armed Forces. Now you are serving under the Aquino administration. Has there been a difference in benefits? For example, is the Armed Forces happier now than they were before? I'm not talking about you in particular—I don't want to get you into that kind of trouble. Let's talk about enlisted men and the rank and file.

[Figueroa] /In my opinion, our life today is harder than it was in the past. Even though our wages are higher now, the prices of goods are higher today. Secondly, we seem to have more casualties today resulting from clashes. Thirdly, it seems we in the military have less support. As you know, the former president was a coddler—the military was somewhat spoiled then. Whether we were in the right or in the wrong we were always championed and defended.

/In this new administration we seem to have less support because there are some government officials whose tongues seem to curl whenever they mention the military and seem to speak with sarcasm whenever they discuss the military. It is as though we are not part of the government. That is the somewhat difficult and sad thing which we in the military feel today./

[Beltran] Governor Villafuerte, you have been in the cabinet. I think it's fair to say that the president herself has been accused of giving too much support to the military, of being held hostage by the military. And now we have a military official who says they are not getting enough support...

[Villafuerte, interrupting] Well, I think that President Cory Aquino has given a lot more leeway to the military. I think there are more benefits now. If we evaluate the net effect of compensation adjustment relative to inflation effects, I think the military personnel would still be ahead. /In my view, what Colonel Figueroa is saying/ that because of the antecedents, how people look at the military—maybe this is true in Quezon, but it is not true in Camarines Sur—I think in Camarines Sur the relationship between the civilian and military elements is very good. There are some isolated problems dealing with the insurgency. But on some other crimes like illegal logging, dynamite fishing, /gambling/, and so on; there are some military officers who get involved /and then there is a dust-up. But there is cooperation/, especially through the peace-and-order council, where we discuss all our problems openly.

[Guiao] Well, Louie, /that is also the case in Central Luzon/ as I can speak for Central Luzon, /especially in my province of Pampanga. The relationship between the military and civilian officials is beautiful and I can say it very frankly.

[Beltran] /But rumors still abound/, judging from questions we are receiving that, on a case-to-case basis, there are some provinces where the relationship is not that good. And I think Col Figueroa is not saying [words indistinct], that there is probably also a problem...

[Guiao, interrupting] Well, I just wanted to emphasize that, Louie. General Nazareno and Colonel Fernandez and the provincial commanders know it very well. [passage omitted]

[Beltran] Here's a question: The military guests talk of democratic principles yet they still think in terms of Marcos-style military leadership. In short, they don't understand what democracy is. This is according to Jorge Delarfino of Paranaque.

[Robles] I never talked about democratic principles—I don't think I ever used the word democracy in this program. If you will look at the Pacific-Asian basin, at all the countries starting from Korea down to Taiwan and Indonesia, their brand of democracy is much, much more stringent than ours. I think there is a great strain of authoritarianism there. And ours is the most liberal. [passage omitted]

[Beltran] Gov Guiao, how can you protect the people who are being taxed by the NPA—this is from four or five questioners.

[Guiao] /That is really very difficult. Sometimes there are businessmen who receive letters and do not report it to the military or to the civilian officials. We are not informed. Now, if they report to us, they ask us not to mention them or else their lives will be in danger./ So it is really a problem. But the best thing that can happen here—as cited by Hernani earlier—is let us step up our developmental efforts: social, economic, political, in coordination with the military. /Just the same as the military is doing together with civilian officials, which has been found very effective in my province, and in most provinces in Central Luzon./ [passage omitted]

\$716 Million in Foreign Investments Reported
HK2002103489 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 20 Feb 89 p 47

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] Foreign investments (on a net basis) in the country at end-1988 aggregated \$626 million, posting a 300.9 percent or \$421 million growth from the \$205 million investments registered in 1987.

On a gross basis, total inflows hit \$716 million or 124 percent (\$398 million) more than the previous year's level of \$318 million.

Foreign investment "outflows" last year reached \$90 million or sharply lower than the \$113 million registered in 1987.

Official government figures show that of the gross inflows last year, investments via the government's debt-to-equity swap accounted for \$445 million. This amount was \$279 million higher than the \$166 million investments coursed through the scheme in 1987.

Capital classified as new foreign investment contributed \$80 million to the total amount.

The rest of the foreign investments consists of the following: Bank inter-branch operations \$82 million; portfolio investments \$51 million; withdrawal of foreign investments abroad \$27 million; reinvested earnings \$17 million; technical fees converted into equity \$8 million, and imports converted into equity \$5 million.

On the outflow-side, capital withdrawn from the country amounted to \$74 million or bigger than the preceding year's \$59 million, and accounted for the bulk of the year's total of \$90 million.

Portfolio investments liquidated or withdrawn stood at \$12 million, while capital outflow attributed to investments abroad reached \$2 million and to bank inter-branch operations \$2 million.

\$2.3 Billion in Foreign Loans Obtained in 1988
HK2002103289 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 20 Feb 89 p 45

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] The Philippines managed to receive a total of \$2.366 billion in medium and long-term loans last year.

The bad news, however, is that the 1988 loan availments were exceeded by payments totaling \$2.495 billion resulting into a "net outflow" of \$129 million.

And while medium and long-term (MLT) loan inflows last year receded by \$71 million from the \$2.437-billion availments in 1987, the outflows surged by \$300 million from the previous year's level of \$2.195 billion.

Data gathered from the Central Bank also show that the country was better off in 1987 when it realized a "net inflow" of \$242 million.

Of the total \$2.366 billion in MLT inflows in 1988, the bulk or \$1.418 billion represented "rescheduled" debts owed to the Paris Club (composed by 14 donor countries) and the foreign commercial banks.

The smaller amount of \$1.014 billion represented availments of pipeline (committed) loans and "new money" offered by multi-lateral institutions, bilateral sources, banks and financial institutions, and other sources.

The rescheduled debt owed to the commercial banks amounted to \$799 million, while that of the Paris Club stood at \$619 million consisting of principal and interest.

Pipelined loans availed of by the country in 1988 reached \$259 million consisting of \$146 million sourced from multilateral institutions, \$80 million from bilateral creditors, \$31 million from banks and financial institutions and \$2 million from other sources.

"New money" tapped mounted to \$689 million, about \$440 million of which came from the U.S. and Japan and \$249 million provided by multilateral institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank.

Thailand

Khmer Rouge Units Prepare for 'Seizure of Power'
BK2302012789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Feb 89 p 4

[Excerpts] A Khmer Rouge division operating near the Site 8 Khmer refugee camp in Prachin Buri Province has been ordered to intensify military operations in preparation for the eventual "seizure of power" in Kampuchea.

According to a Supreme Command intelligence report, the Khmer Rouge's 320st [as published] Division under the command of Mit Nikorn held a series of meetings recently to assess the latest political developments on Kampuchea.

The consultations were held before the start of the second Jakarta Informal Meeting.

The Khmer Rouge, the report said, have taken the decision because of the Thai Government's policy switch in favour of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (the Phnom Penh regime) that would keep the Khmer Rouge out of any future political settlement and prevent their return to power.

Based on this perception, the Khmer Rouge unit has been issued with orders from its leaders to intensify its military operations with the aim of dismantling the Vietnamese-installed regime and eventually seizing power in the war-ravaged country.

The Khmer Rouge forces under Mit Nikorn's command were also ordered to make contact with PRK forces and persuade them to seek a compromise in a power-sharing scheme, the report said.

The aim of the move is to allow Khmer Rouge units to "transport and bury" caches of weapons inside Kampuchea, the report said.

The report said the Khmer Rouge leadership has also told its fighters to try and contact their relatives inside Kampuchea and talk them into becoming supporters of the movement to topple the Vietnamese-backed regime.

The idea is to create a fifth column to conduct psychological warfare at the village level against the Heng Samrin regime, the intelligence report said.

Meanwhile two Thai villagers were seriously wounded and four others slightly injured when a stray artillery shell fired by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin gunners hit Ban Khlong Nam Sai village bordering Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province on Tuesday night. [passage omitted]

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and Khmer Rouge forces continued to trade artillery and mortar fire for the fourth consecutive day yesterday.

Tuesday night's shelling also damaged one house and a high voltage power line in the village.

About 50 artillery shells also landed in paddy fields in Ban Salong Khlong and Ban Khao Noi Si Chomphu villages.

SRV Troops Wearing Reported PRK Uniforms
BK2402091789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
24 Feb 89 Afternoon Edition p 2

[Text] Vietnam has transferred part of its occupying army in Kampuchea into the Heng Samrin armed forces to boost the strength of the government it installed in 1979, Supreme Command Spokesman Narudon Detpradiyut said this morning.

Lt Gen Narudon said during a press conference at the Supreme Command that Vietnam has adjusted its strategy aimed at retaining its influence in Kampuchea in the light of the on-going international efforts to achieve peace settlement in the Indochinese country.

"Vietnamese troops who speak Khmer have been transferred in large numbers into the Heng Samrin armed forces," Narudon said.

The spokesman added that several thousands of Khmer-speaking Vietnamese soldiers and civilians have also infiltrated villages throughout Kampuchea.

"If Vietnam is successful in its new strategy, it will stand to gain both ways whether it pull out its troops from Kampuchea or not," he said.

Narudon reiterated that the Thai-Kampuchean border situation remains a threat to Thailand's national security.

The fighting between the Khmer resistance forces and the Phnom Penh government troops backed by Vietnamese troops has intensified despite the Jakarta Informal Meeting last week, according to the spokesman.

He pointed out that the trend toward an imminent solution to the nine-year-old Kampuchea problem has prompted both Kampuchean resistance forces and the Heng Samrin and Vietnamese troops to increase their effort to capture key military strategic positions.

Narudon said Vietnam has deployed more troops to army units stationed along the Thai-Kampuchean border as part of the dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance guerrillas.

According to the Supreme Command report a total of 639 stray artillery shells fired from Kampuchea landed in Thai territory, including several border villages between Jan 23 and Feb 21.

Export Promotion Policy Aiding Drug Traffickers
BK2402023389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Feb 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Narcotics traffickers have gained from the Government's export promotion policy which has forced the Customs Department to cut its screening process, Customs officials said yesterday.

In line with the policy to boost exports, the department has had to make exemptions in the inspection process of cargo exported by air and sea, they said.

Their comments followed reports that the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation had seized a record 380 kilogrammes of heroin and \$3 million in cash from a drug trafficking ring in New York.

A Hong Kong police inspector said on Wednesday the drugs were shipped from Bangkok and that Thais were involved.

There are now 134 companies which have the right to be exempted from Customs checks, the officials said. They said the Federation of Thai Industries proposed the names of companies which would be given special treatment.

Apart from the export policy, other factors facilitating the outflow of narcotics include a shortage of manpower, the high volume of goods being exported and congestion at Khlong Toei port.

At present, three percent of goods exported by air and sea are checked, the officials said, and checking is done by sampling.

The officials said the department lacked sufficient equipment such as X-ray machines and would waste considerable time in checking all containers.

Customs officials were yesterday trying to trace the ship which carried the heroin that was stuffed in rubber tires.

"The heroin was definitely shipped from Thailand," they said. "We are awaiting more information from the United States."

Initial checks with Hong Kong Customs revealed the heroin was trans-shipped from the British colony to the US but the port of origin was Bangkok. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

U.S. 'Operation Smile' Group Continues Visit

Meets With Vo Nguyen Giap

BK2202035489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 February, at the Government Guest House, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap cordially received the delegation of doctors and medical workers of the Operation Smile surgical organization that is led by orthopedic Dr William Magee, currently visiting and working in Hanoi.

On hand at the reception was Health Minister Pham Song. After inquiring about the health, living, and working conditions and the activities of the delegation after 1 day of orthopedic surgical operations on disabled Vietnamese children, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap expressed his pleasure at receiving the U.S. medical workers and welcomed the humanitarian activities of the Operation Smile surgical organization that has brought happiness to the children and contributed to intensifying understanding and friendship between the Vietnamese and American peoples.

The delegation head, Dr Magee, voiced the good impressions of his delegation upon its arrival in Hanoi and his thanks for the caring hospitality and wholehearted cooperation and assistance of Vietnamese colleagues.

Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap expressed his satisfaction with the initial results of this cooperation program and said that this was a model in relations of medical cooperation between the two sides. He hoped for even more bilateral cooperation in the public health field and other areas, such as the socioeconomic field, so that the relations of cooperation and friendship between the Vietnamese and American peoples develop increasingly, help consolidate and firmly maintain lasting peace in Asia, the Pacific and the world over, and make mothers and children happy. The vice chairman wished Dr and Mrs Magee and other members of the delegation an enjoyable stay in Vietnam and hoped that they would achieve many results during their working visit to Hanoi and, when they return home, they will tell the American people about their impressions and the sincere feelings of the Vietnamese people, a peace-loving nation.

Performs Over 50 Operations

BK2202155789 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT
22 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 22—A 43-member team of "Operation Smile," a privately-funded humanitarian organization in the United States, is joining Vietnamese surgeons in bringing the smile to children with cleft lips and palates.

Since its arrival here on Feb. 18, the team and their Vietnamese colleagues have performed more than 50 operations at the Olof Palme Institute for the Protection of Children's Health.

In a talk with VNA at the hospital, Dr. William Magee, founder of Operation Smile, seemed quite happy with his team's work. Said he: "I see the people here are very enthusiastic, very hospitable," "the Vietnamese doctors and nurses showed a high level of proficiency and we are really impressed by their devotion to the patients."

He wished that his team's working tour in Vietnam would be a mutually beneficial experience.

He expressed the hope to come back next year as an extension of the present effort to meet humanitarian concerns of the Vietnamese people as agreed upon between representatives of the two governments. He said though not a government institution and only a volunteer organization, Operation Smile would do its best to address the needs of Vietnam in humanitarian concerns such as cleft lips and palates and to increase people-to-people relations between the two countries.

"When you smile to each other you'll begin to love another naturally," the doctor remarked.

According to Dr Tran Van Truong, deputy head of the Odonto-Stomatology Institute, each year, more than one thousand babies with cleft lips and palates are born in Vietnam, but only less than half of this number are operated on. The Institute of Odonto-Stomatology in 29 years from 1959 to 1987 performed more than 3,200 operations of this kind. As the number of children with oral clefts increases every year Vietnam is facing a major shortage of maxillo facial plastic surgeons as well as operating rooms and other necessary equipment.

He highly appreciated the professional skill of the American doctors with whom he worked, and their complete dedication to the children's wellbeing. Humanitarian consideration aside, he said, this is also an occasion to promote mutual understanding between the medical circles of the two countries. He expressed the hope that cooperation in lip and palate surgery and other domains of medical science would be promoted in the interests of the two peoples. Dr Truong attended an international symposium on odonto-stomatology in the United States in 1988 and later visited a number of science institutes where he had extensive discussions with his American colleagues on ways to broaden and upgrade cooperation between Vietnamese and U.S. surgeons.

Diplomats Attend New York Computer Course
BK1502135489 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] On Monday [13 February] 10 Vietnamese diplomats from the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations attended a course on microcomputers

run by a New York university. This computer study course was sponsored by the directorate of the university and Mrs (Heinen Manwell), a close friend of Vietnam.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the rector of the university hoped that activities such as this course will contribute to building a bridge of friendship between New York and Vietnam.

Nguyen Duc Tam Receives Soviet Ambassador
BK2302155289 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 23—Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, received here today Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin who, empowered by the CPSU Central Committee, conveyed him the Soviet leaders' communique on the complete pullout of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as stipulated by the Geneva accord and the Soviet Union's goodwill in the Afghan issue.

Nguyen Duc Tam highly appreciated the goodwill attitude and principled stance of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan aimed at putting an early end to the bloodshed and restoring peace in Afghanistan. He reaffirmed the Vietnamese Communists and people's vigorous support for the Afghan Government's Feb. 12, 1989 statement which urged the opposition forces and the signatories to the Geneva agreement to stop all their intervention in the internal affairs of the Afghan people.

Doan Khue Attends Soviet Military Day Reception
BK2302154589 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 23—Soviet Military Attache to Vietnam Colonel V.N. Luchak gave a reception here today in honour of the 71st Day of Soviet Army and Navy (February 23).

Among his Vietnamese guests were Senior Lieutenant-General Doan Khue, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice-minister of defence and general chief-of-staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and other high-ranking officers and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee.

Also present were ambassadors, charge d'affaires and military attaches of foreign embassies here.

DPRK Film Show Marks Kim Chong-pil Birthday
BK1602082589 Hanoi VNA in English 0810 GMT 16 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 16—Ambassador Yi Hong of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a film show here today in honour of the 47th birthday of Kim

Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and representatives of public offices, the Vietnam-Korean Friendship Association and other mass organizations attended the function.

PRK Interior Minister, Delegation Arrive
BK2302155589 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 23—A delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by its minister, General Sin Song, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City today.

The Kampuchean guests were welcomed at Tan Son Nhut Airport by Mai Chi Tho, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of interior.

Development of Trade Network in PRK Discussed
BK2402093589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Report by Le Huu Tien: "Introduction to Cambodia's Trade Sector"]

[Text] With its network set up from the central to local level, Cambodia's trade sector exercises control over various aspects of home and external trade, and grain and supply distribution. The sector maintains trade facilities in each province and city. At present the trade office also takes care of business activities in four mountainous provinces. A trade bureau is set up in each district. This organizational system has helped in directing the exchange of goods at home and with foreign countries, guiding the purchase of grain and other agricultural products, controlling the distribution of supplies and other goods, and supervising wholesales and retails nationwide.

The primary task of the state-run trade sector is to purchase goods, especially grain. After liberation day, a number of young cadres were charged with carrying out trade work. Having neither goods nor money, they did nothing at first other than distributing humanitarian aid from international organizations and relief goods sent from Vietnam to help the Cambodian people. The riel was introduced early in August 1980. The circulation of goods was gradually restored; and the buying, selling, and exchange of goods were normalized. The circulation of goods between urban and rural areas resumed, and marketplaces were reopened. In particular, the capital of Phnom Penh has a total of 32 marketplaces, 6 of them are large ones. They are very busy trading centers which have a very great impact on the development of commodity production. In many localities, peasants sell rice, corn, and other agricultural products for money and then

buy building materials and essential consumer goods. A number of areas specializing in the production of marketable agricultural products have been set up. Various artisan and handicraft branches and trades have been restored and further developed. The people's livelihood has become stable. All are fed, clothed, and sheltered; and some enjoy a better life than in the prewar period.

Along with the restoration and development of trade and the social market, a new form of trade organization, which involves the birth of collectivized trade, is being developed. By the end of 1988, 6 wholesale companies had been set up in Phnom Penh and 40 others in the various provinces and cities with a total of 140 trading stores at the district level. Collectivized trade, which just made its debut in late 1987 and early 1988, has rapidly expanded its network to the village, hamlet, and city ward levels. At present there are almost 1,000 collectivized trading stores throughout the country.

Party Condolences on KPRP Official's Death
BK2002082689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Feb 89

[Text] On 10 February the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee sent a condolence message to its Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] counterpart. The message says in essence: We are very moved upon learning about the demise of Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Control Commission. The CPV Central Committee would like to express saddest condolences to you all and to the family of Comrade Chan Seng.

Le Quang Dao Leaves for Hirohito's Funeral
BK2302034989 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 22—Le Quang Dao, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, has left Hanoi for Tokyo to attend the funeral of Japan's Imperial Majesty Hirohito.

He was seen off at the airport by Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Phung Van Tuu, Assistant to Foreign Minister Bui Hong Phuc and Japanese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Minagawa.

Minister To Visit Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia
BK2302111089 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will pay official visits to Singapore, Brunei, and Malaysia. The visits are made at the invitations of Singaporean Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, and Foreign Minister of Malaysia Omar Datuk Abu Hassan.

Friendship Association Delegation Visits Cambodia
*BK2302054789 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT
22 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 22—A delegation of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association led by its president, Vu Mao, paid a visit to Kampuchea from February 14-20 for the "Month of Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship".

Vu Mao, who is also member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and his party were warmly received by Nguon Nhel, alternate Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee.

The Vietnamese delegation had working sessions with the Central Committee of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, met with its various provincial chapters and called at a number of production establishments.

During their working sessions, the two friendship associations discussed measures to promote the relations between the two nations.

Military Region Commander on Future Tasks
*BK2002135189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 16 Feb 89*

[Statement by Nguyen Quoc Thuoc, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 4th Military Region: "On Initial Progress Recorded by the 4th Military Region Armed Forces in 1988 and the Military Region's Struggle Orientations for 1989"—recorded—date not given]

[Text] The year 1988 posed many difficult and fierce challenges to the people and armed forces of the 4th Military Region. Serious natural calamities—prolonged drought and severe floods and flash floods—caused grave food shortages and hunger to the people, and the military region's armed forces were subjected to many upheavals as regards organization and formation readjustments. Nevertheless, thanks to the high unanimity of the military region party organization, to the leadership circles and the administration of the three provinces, and to the unity and oneness among the military region's Armed Forces and the people in three provinces, the Army and people of the 4th Military Region have initially overcome serious difficulties in their everyday life and losses caused by natural calamities in maintaining production and ensuring normal political security situation in the region. The military region's armed forces have remained stable politically and ideologically and have developed a high sense of responsibility. They have visibly demonstrated their integrity as Uncle Ho's soldiers and are loyal to the party and the people, thus living up to the trust of the party organization, the administration, and the people of the three provinces.

Last year the 4th Military Region's armed forces fulfilled all assigned missions, many of which were accomplished satisfactorily such as sending replenishment forces to Truong Sa [Spratly Archipelago], rescuing the people from typhoons and floods, and joining with the leadership and the administration of Nghe Tinh Province in organizing military drills for defensive areas in a diversified manner. They also exceeded the targets for joining with Lao friends in exploiting, transporting, and exporting timber. This is an important change in perception and in implementation of local military work. What is important is that they have been able to create new factors and progressive models in various areas of activity of main force and local force units. These are the property of the new ways of thinking and of new work method of unit commanders and of the masses. They are also the property of those correct policies.

With a serious spirit of looking squarely at the truth and given their requirements and tasks, the results obtained have, in many areas, still remained limited. Some jobs have not been done satisfactorily or, just simply failed to be done. In implementing the Political Bureau's resolution on national defense or exercising party leadership over national defense—some localities have failed to introduce this task down to certain echelons and districts. Efforts to build up and improve the quality of the military region's troops ideologically and organizationally and in terms of training, discipline, and troops' welfare continue to encounter numerous difficulties. The reasons for this situation are as follows: Objectively, natural calamities and enemy's sabotage have adversely affected troops' socioeconomic life. Subjectively, various echelons have not fully developed their leadership responsibility because they have failed to profoundly and correctly perceive the party's concepts about renovation, ensure accurate information, truly disassociate themselves from old thinking, and to renovate their bureaucratic working method full of red tape.

Entering 1989 the 4th Military Region's people and armed forces have continued to implement the military region party committee's resolution adopted in early 1988 on the five tasks—namely remaining combat ready; cooperating with various localities and sectors in fighting against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage while achieving unity to fight negativism in the internal ranks; building military forces and provinces into impregnable defensive areas while engaging in productive labor and ensuring technical logistics supply; carrying out the duty of achieving alliance and cooperation with the friendly country of Laos; and continuing to carry out the major campaign and the party Central Committee's 5th Plenum resolution—with two requirements, the first of which being ensuring stability in organization, ideology, and troops' welfare and the second being the creation of new models in all sectors, echelons, forces, and areas of activity; and with two changes for the better, the first of which being trying to effect a vigorous change in the leadership and guidance

of various echelons, sectors, and forces toward local military work and the second being trying to shift the leadership activities of various echelons and sectors to the grass roots.

In order to successfully carry out the orientations and tasks cited above, we are concentrating on seeking to understand fully and implement the following policies and measures:

First, continue to fully disseminate the Political Bureau's resolution on national defense work to various echelons, sectors, and establishments to contribute to effecting a change for the better in the implementation of the party's two strategic tasks.

Second, increase ideological activities, educate the revolutionary nature, develop the glorious tradition of the army and of various localities, be firm on the idealistic objectives and on the socialist path, achieve unanimity over the party's concepts about renovation, and ensure that the military region's armed forces are always stable politically, absolutely loyal to the party, and ready to defend the regime and the administration. It is necessary to closely link the major campaign with the contents of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum resolution as well as with the resolutions of the party congresses at various levels concerned and with the central government's political task and to be positive in bringing the campaign to its in-depth dimension to effect a true change for the better in its implementation.

Third, to achieve the target of reducing numerical strength and improving troop quality, it is necessary to pay attention to building a strong reserve force in preparation for mobilization, building a high-quality, trusted self-defense militia force capable of defending the people and the administration at infrastructure, strengthening local military affairs organs, developing the effect of the party's leadership over national defense, direct the leadership efforts of various echelons at building grass-roots units.

Fourth, it is necessary to closely link ideological work with organizational and police-related work, faithfully keep troops informed of the national situation, ensure democracy and openness in all unit activities while paying great attention to caring for the spiritual and material life of troops. The military region must cooperate with the administration and the people in the three provinces in satisfactorily carrying out the task regarding policies on army rear and on on-site logistics of local armed forces.

Assisted by the entire party, people, and armed forces and jointly with the party organizations, administration, and people in the three provinces as well as with the leaders and commanders at various echelons, the armed forces of the 4th Military Region must develop their tradition and their existing strengths and potentials to truly renovate leadership work, break inertia, try their best in achieving renovation, energetically struggle to

make 1989 truly a year of quality, success, and practicality, and create more new factors and progress models in all areas of activity and in all forces in order to practically celebrate major anniversaries of the party, the people, and the Armed Forces, and the 100th birth anniversary of Uncle Ho, and the 45th traditional anniversary of the people's armed forces of the 4th Military Region.

Radio Reviews February Issues of Two Journals
BK2102073289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 19 Feb 89

[Summary] "On the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnames Communist Party, 3 February, TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN February issue runs an editorial entitled: 'The Working Class' Platform on the Party's Policy of Renovation.' The main contents of this editorial have already been broadcast in a previous newscast."

Next is an article by Admiral Giap Van Cuong, entitled "The People's Navy and the Vietnamese State's Duty of Protecting Its Sovereignty in the Eastern Sea." The article says that one of the current strategic tasks of our army and people in their national defense undertaking is to defend Truong Sa [Spratly Archipelago], the sea area, and the fatherland's southern continental shelf, and this must be given adequate attention by our entire party, people and army.

"The February 1989 issue of TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN also carries various articles such as article 'Strengthen and Renovate Inspection Work in the Army' by Senior Lieutenant General Hoang Cam; article 'Some Problems of Current Work Regarding National Defense Trade Unions' by Lt Gen Pham Hong Cu; and article 'The Geological Sector With Its National Defense Undertaking' by Colonel Tran Dinh Mai."

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Military Medical Institute, 10 March, the journal runs an article "Build the Contingent of Intellectuals at the Military Medical Institute" by Comrade Major General Nguyen Ngoc Diep.

"In February, on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the party, the main contents of Issue No 16 of the journal THONG TIN CONG TAC DANG, CONG TAC CHINH TRI [Information on Party-Related and Political Tasks] concentrate on reflecting activities on party building, on the inspection of party discipline, and on the steeling of the quality of party members at grass-roots units."

On page 3, THONG TIN CONG TAC DANG, CONG TAC CHINH TRI carries an interview with Lt Gen Dang Hoa, deputy head of the Inspection Board of the party Central Committee's Military Commission on the question of inspecting the observation of party regulations by party members.

In its "Exchange of Experience" feature, the journal carries an article by Major General Cao Van Chan on how the armed forces of the capital have actively participated in the campaign to restore public order and traffic order and safety.

To mark the 200th anniversary of the Ngoc Hoi-Dong Da victory, THONG TIN CONG TAC DANG, CONG TAC CHINH TRI runs an article entitled "The Moral Strength of the Vietnamese Nation in Its War of Resistance Against the Qing Aggressors in the Late 18th Century" by Prof Nguyen Luong Bich.

"In addition, there are also various feature articles introducing fraternal countries, ideological work, and so forth."

Do Muoi Visits Ho Chi Minh City Cooperatives

BK2202132189 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
31 Jan 89 pp 1, 4

[Summary] "Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid working visits to various engineering cooperatives specializing in the production of farm machinery (Go Vap District), the Saigon Leather Factory (of the Ministry of Light Industry), the party and People's Committees of Hoc Mon District, the Giong cross-road historical site, the traditional house of Ba Diem-Hoc Mon, the family of Mrs Trinh Thi Mieng, a veteran cadre of the revolution (in Tan Thoi Nhut village), the village of Dong Hung Thuan and Xuan Loc Cooperative in Thanh Loc village (Hoc Mon), the Vietnam Cigarettes United Enterprise, the Saigon Cigarettes Factory, and the City Grain Corporation.

"At the aforementioned places, Chairman Do Muoi inquired about the status of production and marketing as well as the difficulties and limitations caused by the mechanism, prices, taxation, and so forth. He also asked about the implementation of plans, contributions to the state budget, the income of cadres and workers, and the living conditions of the people.

"Chairman Do Muoi noted with pleasure the dynamic, creative, and economically efficient business methods employed by the grass-roots units to remove difficulties and limitations, and their boldness in making intensive investments and importing modern equipment and technology to produce in great quantities material wealth and goods for consumption and export. He praised the party organization and people of Hoc Mon District for their achievements last year in producing 60,000 tonnes of vegetables and fruits—leading the city in terms of output volume—and exporting 2 million dollars' worth of agricultural products. Chairman Do Muoi hoped that Hoc Mon would continue with its industrialization program, step by step do away with bureaucratic subsidization, shift to socialist business accountability, and bring into

play the glorious tradition of the 18 betel-growing hamlets which had served as a base area of the revolution in Hoc Mon-Ba Diem to strive for even more comprehensive socioeconomic development."

At the Vietnam Cigarettes United Enterprise and the Saigon Cigarette Factory, the chairman made a guided tour of the production facilities.

"Chairman Do Muoi urged leaders of the cigarette sector to pay appropriate attention to tobacco growers to have sufficient raw material of good quality for meeting the ever-increasing requirements of cigarette production; and at the same time, to accumulate capital, contribute to the state budget, invest in expanding production, modernize equipment, increase output, improve product quality, reduce production costs, and advance toward exporting cigarettes to the world market."

At the City Grain Corporation, Chairman Do Muoi was briefed by the corporation chairman about its operation. "He commended the corporation cadres and workers for having ensured the monthly supply of 46,000 tonnes of rice for cadres and people in the city." In 1988, the corporation processed a total of 170,000 tonnes of foodstuffs and provided 45,000 persons with steady employment under labor contracts.

"Chairman Do Muoi praised the Ho Chi Minh City Grain Corporation for having adopted new business methods, eliminated state subsidies, switched to business accountability, truly embarked on a new thinking regarding comprehensive production and business, and had a large business turnover and real profits, thereby being able to contribute to the state budget while expanding production and step by step increasing the income of its cadres and workers. He expressed the hope that the corporation will invest more in processing foodstuffs, especially various types of flowers, fruits, and dried and frozen foodstuffs, for export. The chairman wished that cadres and workers of the corporation in particular and of the city in general will achieve ever bigger financial successes in their businesses so as to contribute, together with the rest of the country, to step by step pushing the national economy forward."

Vo Chi Cong Pays Working Visit to Phu Khanh

BK2302132489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] During the 1st days of the spring of 1989 the cadres and people of Phu Khanh were very glad and happy to welcome Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, who paid a working visit to the province from 10 to 16 February.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong was warmly received by Comrade Nguyen Duy Luan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Comrade Vo Hoa, deputy secretary of the

provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; and many members of the provincial party committee.

During his stay in Phu Khanh, the comrade chairman was accompanied by the provincial leaders in a visit to Tuy Hoa District and city—the province's rice bowl which is reported to have attained a rice yield of 5.3-5.8 metric tons per hectare from each crop and achieved an average annual per-capita grain distribution of more than 600 kg. He also visited the seaside city of Nha Trang, the tobacco enterprise, and the garment export enterprise.

The chairman of the Council of State expressed his joy over the achievements recorded by various establishments. He urged all localities and units to boldly foster cooperation, establish joint ventures, bring into play all economic components, and tap the sources of capital and materials for the development of the production of goods with high productivity, quality, and efficiency.

In a meeting with provincial and Nha Trang City key cadres and with many retired cadres and revolutionary veterans held in Nha Trang, State Council Chairman Vo Chi Cong talked about the process of renovation of tasks related to the party's foreign relations policy as well as to economic management, which has created new steps in national development.

With honest feeling, Chairman Vo Chi Cong urged cadres, party members, and the party organization of Phu Khanh to develop the traditions of revolution and militant solidarity of the two wars of resistance against the French and the Americans particularly in peaceful construction. He said:

To inspire the confidence of the masses in the leadership of the party organization, all cadres and party members in the province must bear in mind Uncle Ho's teaching that cadres and party members should preserve solidarity as the apple of their eye. They must develop to a high degree the spirit of self-criticism and criticism, uphold the sense of organization and discipline, and assume the responsibility of strengthening solidarity and helping the province correct its existing shortcomings.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Vo Chi Cong praised the party organization and people of Phu Khanh for having overcome difficulties arising from the economic situation and natural calamities in the country to step up production, stabilize life, and effect new changes in the party's process of renovation.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong urged all the comrade local leaders to satisfactorily care for the families of war invalids, fallen combatants, and those having rendered services to the revolution.

Vo Van Kiet Seeks Investment in Plain of Reeds

BK2202100589 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI
PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] According to VNA, assessing the initial results of the socioeconomic development plan for the Plain of Reeds, the Long Xuyen Quadrangle, and the western part of the Hau River area (which covers nearly 1.5 million hectares of land and includes the provinces of Long An, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang, and Hau Giang), the Council of Ministers unanimously said that realities in the past year have testified to the correctness of the state's development plan for the Plain of Reeds, the Long Xuyen Quadrangle, and the western part of the Hau River area because they all possess great potentialities. According to Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet, it is of utmost importance to motivate all economic components to participate in the development of the Plain of Reeds and other selected areas. Each sector and each locality should work out very concrete plans and see what they can do in terms of investment. As far as the rest of the investment plan is concerned, efforts must be made to work out very effective ways to encourage collectives and private parties at home and foreign business people to take part in the plan in accordance with the principle of mutual interests. The Council of Ministers will study and promulgate a number of policies concerning tax and import-export preferences aimed at encouraging people to participate in the development of the Plain of Reeds.

Airline Problems Affects ODP Departures

BK2202154389 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI
PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] For more than a month now, as far as the transportation of people who leave Ho Chi Minh City for Bangkok under the Family Reunion Program is concerned, problems have developed because some airlines are experiencing difficulties. Consequently, thousands of people still cannot leave the country even though they have obtained exit visas. These include even people whose names have been listed on the manifests or whose flights have been confirmed.

According to the External Affairs Service, if there are flight cancellations or if reductions of the number of passengers on the manifests occur, the External Affairs Service, Air Vietnam, representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and the concerned international transportation services will make arrangements for families with seriously sick people or people 65 years or older, and families who live in far-away provinces or who experience unexpected difficulties so they can leave first. This is only a temporary move. The organs concerned will try to get enough aircraft so people can leave the country after they have completed necessary procedures.

Australia

Governor General Leaves for Tokyo Amid Protests
*BK2302015689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0140 GMT
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Canberra, Feb 23 (AFP)—Governor-General Bill Hayden left here Thursday [23 February] to attend the funeral in Tokyo of Japanese Emperor Hirohito against the wishes of a large section of the Australian community.

The government has ordered that flags be flown at half-mast Friday on all government buildings, including the Australian War Memorial, as a mark of respect to the late emperor.

But Australia's war veteran organisation, the Returned Services League, said it would continue to fly its flag normally because the emperor died an unrepentant war criminal.

Opposition veteran affairs spokesman Tim Fischer said Wednesday it would be an "absolute disgrace" if the war memorial was forced to commemorate the emperor's funeral.

Mr. Hayden, who was sworn in as head of state only last week, is due to return on Monday.

Fiji

Rabuka Says Constitution Lacks Popular Support
*BK2302060589 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] Fiji's Armed Forces chief, Brigadier General Rabuka, has conceded that the interim government's last constitution may not have the support of the people. Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent Jeremiah McGa-reth says the admission appeared in the FIJI TIMES.

He said the general told the paper that the military had been listening and gauging the pulse of the nation on the draft constitution and had decided to have another look at it. His comments coincided with the start of a 4-day meeting by senior military officers to reconsider the document.

The newspaper said that while Gen Rabuka would not say whether the military would be happy with the draft, he gave the impression that it was worried that the public might not accept it.

He said the military leaders were gauging the feeling of the nation and the present indication seems to be the other way.

New Zealand

Protest Lodged Over Iranian Death Threats
*BK2302065089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] New Zealand has formally protested to Iran against death threats to the British author, Mr Salman Rushdie. New Zealand had earlier declined to censure Iran, fearing to jeopardize its export lamb sales to Iran worth 185 million dollars [currency not further specified] a year.

The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, said it was a difficult decision. He said that because of a threat made to a book writer in London, New Zealand's farmers could be forced to go out of business.

Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni has unleashed an international storm of protest after calling for the death of Mr Rushdie because of his book "The Satanic Verses," which many Muslims regard as blasphemous.

The New Zealand protest was delivered to Iran charge d'affaires, Mr Hussein Amin Rad, after he was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Wellington. [passage omitted]

Solomon Islands

Ministers Lose Seats in General Election
*BK2302060789 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] In the Solomon Islands, a third government minister has lost his seat as counting continues after yesterday's general election. He is Mr Joini Tutua, minister for agriculture and land in Mr Ezekiel Alebua's outgoing government.

Radio Australia's Pacific affairs correspondent, Jeremiah McGa-reth, says Mr Tutua was defeated by Mr Jackson Piari—the first candidate elected for the newly formed Labor Party. The two other ministers who lost their seats are Mr John Maetia, the minister for post and telecommunications, and Mr Robert Bera, the minister for natural resources. Both are members of Mr Alebua's United Party which held 11 seats in the last Parliament.

Results have now been declared in nine seats. The People's Alliance Party of opposition leader Solomon Mamaloni has won three seats with another going to a pro-Alliance candidate. The new Liberal Party has won two seats, two more have gone to independents, and one to the Labor Party. Among the successful candidates are the Solomon Islands ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Francis Saemala, and Liberal Party President Mr Barth Ulufa'alu.

Counting is continuing in the remaining 30 seats, and final results are expected on Saturday.

Ruling Party Dealt 'Crushing Blow'

BK2402011889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0012 GMT
24 Feb 89

[Text] Honiara, Feb 24 (AFP)—The United Party (UP) which led the Solomon Islands outgoing coalition government has been dealt a crushing blow in this week's general elections with six former ministers losing their seats, the Electoral Commission said Friday.

The UP has won only two of the 24 seats declared so far after Wednesday's poll against eight by the opposition People's Alliance Party (PAP).

Eight seats have been won by independent candidates but at least two, including former Governor-General Sir Baddley Devesi, are believed to be planning to join the PAP.

The PAP is headed by Solomon Mamaloni, who was prime minister of this Pacific island nation from 1981-84.

Political observers said it now appeared likely that the PAP would have the numbers to form a new coalition government when Parliament sits to elect its prime minister on March 21.

Counting was still continuing in the East Guadalcanal constituency of the UP's outgoing Prime Minister Ezekiel Alebua.

However UP leader Sir Peter Kenilorea, prime minister before stepping aside for Mr. Alebua after a funds scandal in 1986, retained his seat.

The UP has ruled the Solomons for all but three years since independence from Britain in 1978.

The Electoral Commission said the Liberal Party led by former Finance Minister Bartholomew Ulufa'alu had won three seats so far, the Nationalist Front for Progress has taken two and the New Labour Party also has two, including its leader Joses Tuhanuku in his Rennell and Bellona constituency.

The electoral office said new members of Parliament were being called into the capital Honiara for briefings from March 8 to 20, with Parliament to sit for the first time the following day. [sentence as received]

The office said most of the remaining results were expected later Friday although some in outlying island electorates would not be known until Saturday.

Vanuatu

Sokomanu Says His Power Play Was Legal

BK2402082889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT
24 Feb 89

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Port Vila, Feb 24 (AFP)—Sacked President George Sokomanu testified Friday he had the power to replace the Vanuatu Government in December but said he never intended to carry out a threat to recruit outside troops for support.

"Haven't you ever heard the English word bluff?" Mr. Sokomanu told the Vanuatu Supreme Court on the fourth day of his mutiny and sedition trial.

He and six co-defendants, including rebel politician Barak Sope, face up to life in prison if convicted for their bid to oust Prime Minister Walter Lini and call new elections.

The former chief of state, clad in a blue safari suit, testified for 4-1/2 hours Friday to open the defense case. He spoke in the native Bislama tongue, which was translated into French and English.

He said he was exercising his legitimate authority when he ordered Parliament dissolved on December 16 and named and swore in a five-man interim government two days later.

"The president of the country has the power to do so," said the 56-year-old Mr. Sokomanu, who last month was stripped of the post he had held since independence from Anglo-French rule in 1980.

Mr. Sokomanu rejected prosecution suggestions that he could dissolve Parliament only on the advice of the cabinet of this South Pacific island republic.

"It depends on how you interpret the Constitution," said Mr. Sokomanu, who took complete responsibility for the decision to move against Fr. Lini.

During cross-examination, the prosecution produced presidential proclamations dissolving Parliament before the 1983 and 1987 elections. Both specifically mention him acting on the advice of the cabinet.

But Mr. Sokomanu said: "They did not advise me beforehand. They gave me a paper to sign."

The most serious charge facing the defendants is incitement to mutiny, stemming from a circular distributed to Vanuatu's security forces demanding their support for the interim government formed under Mr. Sope.

But Mr. Sokomanu said he never intended to follow through on the circular's threat to call in unspecified outside forces if the country's 550 police and paramilitary troops failed to cooperate.

"To tell the truth, I'm the last person who would want to see blood flowing in the streets of Vanuatu," he said. "It was not my intention or plan to fight."

The security forces stayed loyal to Fr. Lini, who quickly asserted control after the latest episode in a year-long power struggle against Mr. Sope, his one-time close associate turned arch foe.

Mr. Sokomanu, who fought alongside Fr. Lini and Mr. Sope for independence, said he felt obliged to seek new general elections because of the country's worsening political, social and economic situation.

Echoing the themes of his December 16 speech dissolving Parliament, he went through a list of complaints against the Lini government, including economic mismanagement and human rights abuses.

"In the last couple of years things were not going well for the country," Mr. Sokomanu said. "The people were also concerned about the way the leaders were fighting each other."

He said that Fr. Lini, the 47-year-old Anglican priest who has been premier since independence, blocked his attempt to reconcile the various squabbling political parties.

The court adjourned until Monday when Prosecutor John Baxter-Wright will continue his cross examination of Mr. Sokomanu.

The defense has said it would not contest the facts in the case, but argue that criminal charges could not be filed for acts stemming from the president's exercise of his authority.

The three-man defense team of French lawyers from New Caledonia said it would put at least some of the other defendants on the stand.

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